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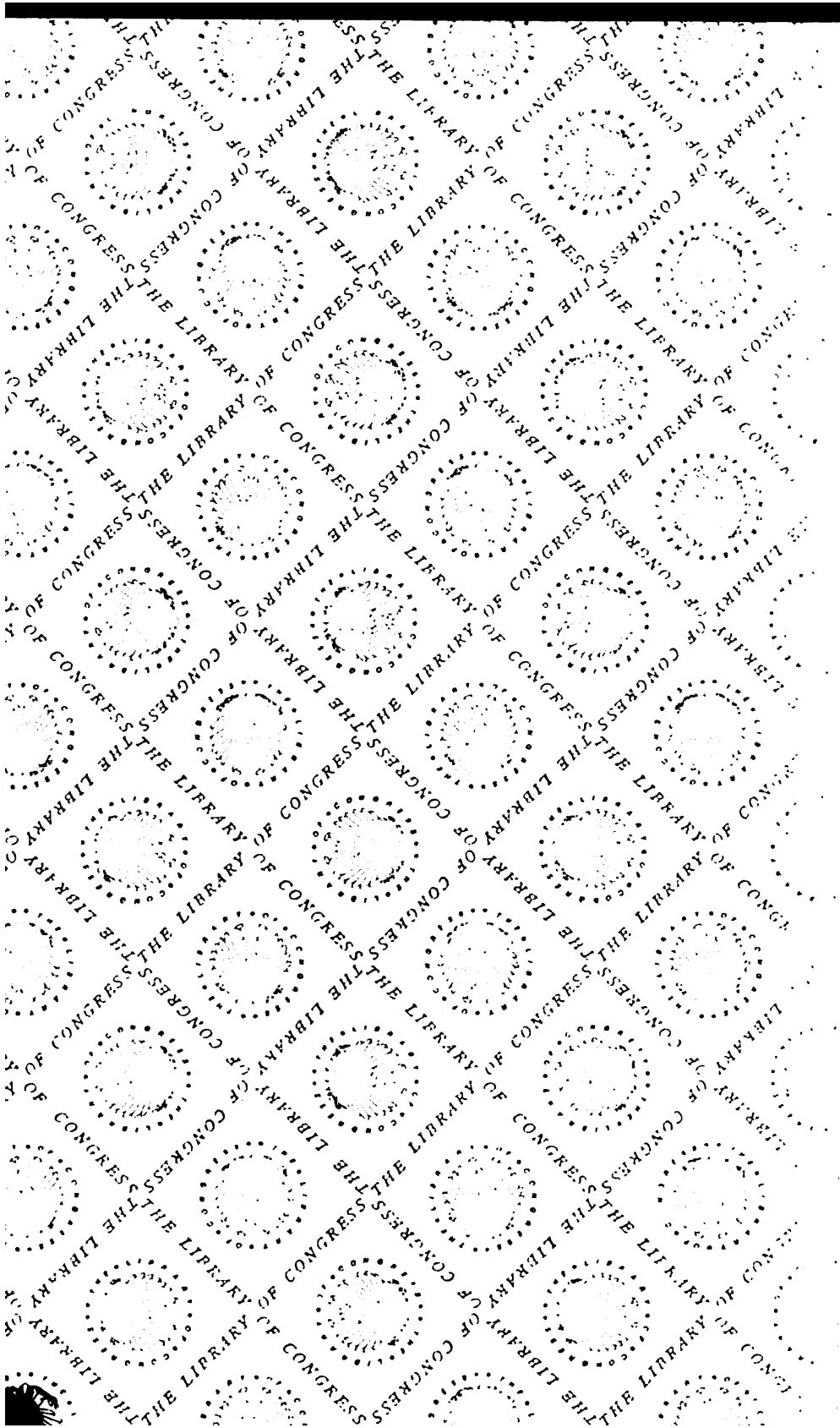
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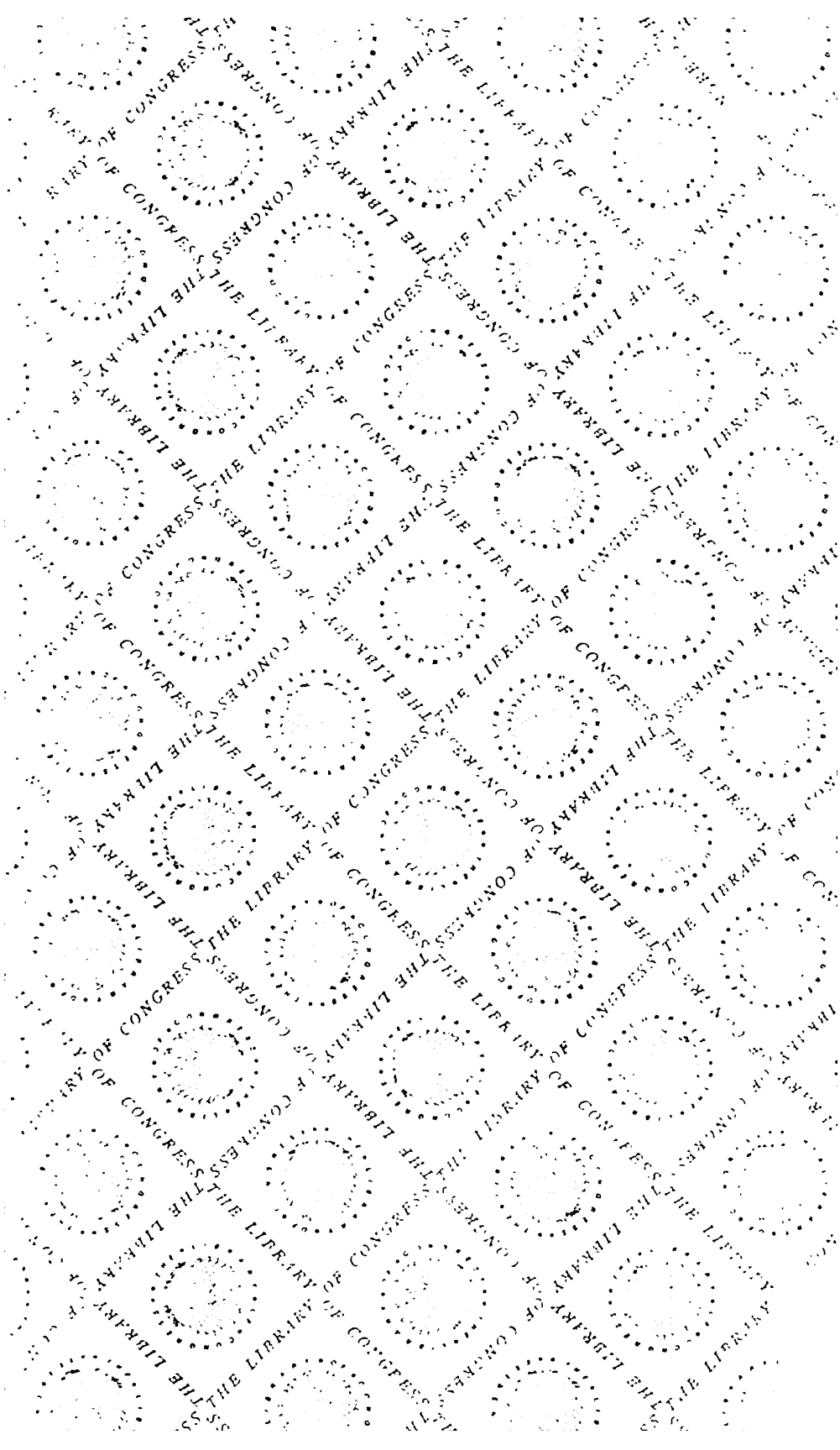
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HEARING

BEFORE THE

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COMMITTEE ON

INDUSTRIAL ARTS AND EXPOSITIONS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

FEBRUARY 19, 1906.

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JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL ARTS AND EXPOSITIONS,
Monday, February 19, 1906.

The committee this day met, Hon. Augustus P. Gardner in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee is ready to hear from Mr. Tucker.

STATEMENT OF HON. HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER, PRESIDENT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION COMPANY.

Mr. TUCKER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the bill before your committee, like old Gaul, is divided into three parts. There is a provision for a Government exhibit in it in the first part; there is a provision in it for carrying out the law of March, 1905, passed by Congress, and there is a provision in it with a coinage feature which will be explained later.

There is not a cent asked for in this bill, I may say at the outset, to be taken from the Treasury of the United States and to be put into the treasury of the Jamestown Exposition Company, not a dollar, and while the Jamestown Exposition Company is well represented here this morning, as you see by the number of people, I really find myself appearing not for that company, but for the Government of the United States.

Let me repeat that there is not a dollar in the bill asked for to be taken from the Treasury of the United States to be put into the treasury of the Jamestown Exposition Company.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the question which we have to-day is not a question whether this committee or Congress approved of the original idea of having a celebration of this character at Jamestown. The question is whether or not the Congress of the United States is going to carry out a law passed by it during the last Congress. The propositions here are distinct. The naval display and the Jamestown Exposition—distinct as billows, but one as a sea.

The President of the United States, in his last message, as you well remember, emphasized the necessity of this appropriation in the following language:

I again heartily commend to your favorable consideration the tercentennial celebration of the settlement at Jamestown, Va. Appreciating the desirability of this commemoration, the Congress passed an act, March 3, 1905, authorizing in the year 1907, on or near the waters of Hampton Roads, in the State of Virginia, an international naval, marine, and military celebration in honor of this event. By the authority vested in me by this act, I have made proclamation of said celebration, and have issued, in conformity with its instructions, invitations to all the nations of the earth to participate by sending their naval

vessels and such military organizations as may be practicable. This celebration would fall of its full purpose unless it were enduring in its results and commensurate with the importance of the event to be celebrated, the event from which our nation dates its birth. I earnestly hope that this celebration, already indorsed by the Congress of the United States, and by the legislatures of sixteen States since the action of Congress, will receive such additional aid at your hands as will make it worthy of the great event it is intended to celebrate, and thereby enable the Government of the United States to make provision for the exhibition of its own resources, and likewise enable our people who have undertaken the work of such a celebration to provide suitable and proper entertainment and instruction in the historic events of our country for all who may visit the exposition and to whom we have tendered our hospitality.

But we do not stand alone on that message. I will put this bill upon the simple ground of the Government's good faith in carrying out what the Government has already determined to do. In fact, it is not a question of whether gentlemen originally approved of this celebration. There are many men, Mr. Chairman, who did not approve of the Cuban-Spanish war, but what man after the Government had determined it could stand in the gaze of public light and say that he was not in favor of his Government's action? It is true that here and there there were men, but they were greatly criticised. It is not a question of what our original idea was, but when the Government has undertaken a proposition, when it has developed its policy, whether or not we are justified in not carrying that policy out.

We appropriate often—we used to in Congress, and I doubt not you do now—a few thousand dollars to get plans and secure a site for the location of a public building. What does that mean? It means that the Government is morally bound to carry it out. We find all along the line in the river and harbor bill appropriations for starting improvements. The moral faith of the Government is pledged to carry it out. Here we say that the Government last year declared for a naval celebration at Jamestown, and we bring this bill to you merely asking you to carry out that part of the Government's proposition.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this \$1,340,000 to be pledged to carry out the naval celebration of the Government?

Mr. TUCKER. All except one proposition, and that is the Government's exhibit. As I recollect, there is a Government exhibit provided of \$300,000 or \$400,000 or \$500,000, but the \$1,200,000 or \$1,300,000—

The CHAIRMAN (interrupting). You spoke of carrying out the public statute No. 211 of last year.

Mr. TUCKER. Yes, sir. The Government's exhibit is separate, and the Government's exhibit is not involved in the statute of 1905.

The CHAIRMAN. For instance, I find that by section 3 of the bill you provide \$500,000 for certain buildings. Are those in connection with the public statute No. 211, providing for the marine exposition?

Mr. TUCKER. That is what we claim, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That seems to be for the purpose of an exhibit of the resources of Alaska, under the reading of the bill, but we will take that up later.

Mr. TUCKER. My point is simply this, that so far as the provisions of the bill go looking to carrying out the naval celebration the Government's faith is pledged to it. Now, how are you going to do it? We have laid down there certain things which we think are necessary. The committee may not think they are all necessary, and I want to say just here on that point that unless the members of this

committee are different from the members of Congress and the representatives of the Jamestown Exposition Company you do not know any more than we do what is necessary for a proper celebration such as is provided for by the law of 1905. We have given you in this bill what we think is necessary. Who knows? Nobody better than the Navy Department of this Government, nobody better than the War Department of this Government, and we ask you in consideration of this bill carrying out these provisions looking to this naval display that those Departments of the Government who under the law of 1905 have the duty of carrying out that law ought to be consulted in order to determine what is best. We provide there for a pier. Is that necessary? We think it is. If it is not, ask the Navy Department if it is not. We provide there for certain entertainments for the officers and men of the fleets that are coming here. Are those necessary provisions? I do not mean can you get along without them, but are they necessary in proportion to the nature of the celebration we are going to have. The world is coming here with its fleets. The invitation of the President has been accepted. There is not a nation in Europe to which it has been presented that has not accepted it. They are coming. They are coming, I was going to say, 10,000 strong. They are coming hundreds of thousands strong, and it is for the gentlemen of this committee and for Congress to determine how we shall meet in a hospitable way, in a proper, not in an extravagant, way, how we shall meet the demands of hospitality which were put upon us by the action of Congress in the last Congress.

Mr. POLLARD. Concerning the exhibits of foreign powers, I want to inquire whether you have received word from any of the foreign powers who have been invited to participate in this naval display whether they expect to do so—whether you have any positive information along that line?

Mr. RODENBERG. You have just completed a tour of Europe?

Mr. TUCKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. MAYNARD. Please enumerate what you did.

Mr. TUCKER. I went to England, to Berlin, to Vienna, to Rome, and to Paris. I received in England, at Rome, and in Paris from the heads of the Governments full and ample assurance that they would be represented in accordance with the powers of those separate Governments as war powers in this celebration. In Berlin by an accident I did not see the Emperor. I saw the secretary of state and the secretary of the admiralty and the secretary of war, and the assurance was given me as positively as it could be by anyone except the original power that they would certainly take pleasure in joining in this celebration. I have letters also from Denmark, from Greece, from Spain, and from Belgium. I have no letter from Japan or any answer. The invitation has gone there, but it takes some time.

In other words, there was no country that I visited that I did not receive directly from the ruling power or from the secretaries of war, navy, and state the assurance that they would be here. Austria has a very small navy, but Mr. Bellamy Storer tells me that he has every hope that Austria will be represented by at least a vessel or two. I have no doubt, gentlemen, of the size of the celebration—none in the world. I put it as the President put it to me—that we want it to be the greatest naval celebration the world has ever seen, and it is

for you to say how you will meet the demands of hospitality in receiving the fleets of the world here.

Mr. MAYNARD. This being largely an English-American enterprise, I think the committee would be interested in hearing what the English people thought of it and what they expect to do in the way of participation.

Mr. TUCKER. I was asked in England by Lord Twedmuth, the vice-lord of the Admiralty, "What do you expect from us?" I said, "Your whole navy," which created a smile. He said, "Seriously?" I said, "We want four or five representatives of every class of vessel which you have." That seemed to meet with his entire approval. When I saw the King, I may say, gentlemen, a more cordial reception was never had by any man than that accorded me by the King. As he took me by the hand, he said, "Mr. Tucker, I know of your mission, and I want to say this, England deems it a great privilege to be allowed to cooperate with America in such a celebration." I found no trouble anywhere on that point, and the question for us is what are we going to do with them when they come.

Mr. BOWERSOCK. Of course you assume that some official action must be taken by those Governments; that the assurances which you received were along the line President Roosevelt himself would give you if you came from England here, and hence some official action must be taken before you can base any positive statement on what those Governments will do. No official action, so far as you know, has been taken?

Mr. TUCKER. I inquired about that. I asked in England especially what that meant. I was a good deal like you are. I asked it for this reason. I saw the old cabinet. I got in England before the old cabinet went out. I got back to England when the new cabinet was in, and I said to them there, "Is it necessary for me to see the new cabinet?" They said, "Not at all," and the King said to me when I saw him, "Your mission is perfectly understood. The last thing Lord Landsdowne said to me was to bring this matter to my attention and to tell me the Government—he being the Government—had accepted the invitation on the part of the English people," and so I understand it.

In Germany I think, in reply to your question, it is necessary for the council to act. I do not think the cabinet officers can accept. I think it must go before the council, but I do not so understand it in England.

Mr. MAYNARD. Did they accept in Italy?

Mr. TUCKER. Yes, sir. The King and the admiralty were as cordial there as in France.

I want to leave the discussion of the details of the bill to gentlemen better posted about them than I am. There is only one provision of the bill that I want to discuss for a moment before the committee, and that is the coinage feature. That feature, gentlemen, as you understand, provides that the Treasury of the United States shall coin 1,000,000 two-dollar pieces under the coinage laws now in existence, to be purchased by the Jamestown Exposition Company in \$50,000 bulks and for which they must pay the commercial value of the silver in the coin.

In other words, if silver to-day is worth 60 cents the Jamestown Exposition Company would have to pay to the Government \$1.20 and

get a \$2 piece for it. Now, of course, the Government would lose not a dollar by that procedure. They would merely coin it and we would pay them for the silver, and we would sell them, and the company would expect to make about a million dollars out of it; but still, gentlemen, not a dollar would be taken from the Treasury of the United States and put into the treasury of the Jamestown Exposition Company, and we would pay for that silver the value of the coin when we got it.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Would it be redeemable by the Government?

Mr. TUCKER. Yes, sir; if they ever got into circulation. Our theory is that they would not get into circulation. If a man had some of this money in his pocket, and if he had to pay his hotel bill the last thing he would spend would be that dollar, and if it went to the hotel man or the grocery man the last thing that man would put out would be that dollar. We do not think they would circulate.

Mr. RODENBERG. I think your assumption is quite right.

Mr. MAYNARD. I would suggest that the people informed on this subject say that the regular coin collectors would absorb 40 per cent of them.

Mr. TUCKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Supposing after these \$2,000,000 were coined that the Government should decide to use them for the meritorious purpose of paying the salaries of members of Congress, they would pay \$2,000,000 of salaries, would they not?

Mr. TUCKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. On the other hand, if they hand them over to you they only accomplish \$1,200,000 worth of results?

Mr. TUCKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And is that not paying \$800,000 out of the Treasury of the United States into the treasury of the exposition company?

Mr. TUCKER. Not at all. Our theory is this, that we have to take \$1,200,000 of another legal tender to get the \$2,000,000 out of the Treasury. We would gain \$800,000. The Government would not lose a cent.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Assuming that the coins would not be turned in for redemption?

Mr. TUCKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. And assuming that no combination would be created for the purpose of getting the coins?

Mr. TUCKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not a sworn witness?

Mr. TUCKER. I hope it is not necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not necessary; but, in your opinion, would this all remain without coming to the Government for redemption?

Mr. TUCKER. No; I think some would come.

The CHAIRMAN. And in your opinion, as a guess, what proportion of it would come back?

Mr. TUCKER. I say a very small proportion.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you say that a million dollars' worth would come back?

Mr. TUCKER. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you say \$800,000?

Mr. TUCKER. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Some of your committee would put it as that?

Mr. TUCKER. I do not think so; it is a mere matter of opinion. The CHAIRMAN. Would you say, as a guess, \$600,000?

Mr. TUCKER. I think, Mr. Chairman, that when a man gets of one of these coins and appreciates what it represents that it is the last thing he will give up.

The CHAIRMAN. Coming down on that staircase a little further until I meet your views, do you think that \$400,000 worth would come back?

Mr. TUCKER. I will say no, for the sake of the argument.

The CHAIRMAN. Pretty soon it will be reduced to your original statement. Do you think that \$200,000 worth would come back?

Mr. TUCKER. I do not know; I think a few might come back.

Mr. MCKINNEY. Supposing that the Democratic party should get into power, would we not have to cash in our souvenir matter how much we wanted to keep them?

Mr. TUCKER. Gentlemen, you are striking me now on a very delicate subject.

Mr. POLLARD. I want to inquire how you expect to float this matter if you get it out in circulation, out of your hands?

Mr. TUCKER. I am going to let these other gentlemen tell me that. I am not a financier in that direction, but I think they have a plan by which they expect to sell them and, of course, make on them.

Now, I may say in reference to this matter, which may not be new to the committee, that wherever you touch the currency I know it is a very delicate subject. I know whereof I speak. I might be sitting around this table with you gentlemen but for my views on that subject. In 1896 when my party did not come into power I had certain views on the money question that were not in accord with the dominant part of my party, and I went out of Congress because of it. I have no regrets about it. I merely mention it for this fact, that I stood then for what I believed to be the good of the country, and gave up what I did not want to give up, for I know none of us like to give it up. I am incapable of suggesting a proposition to this House now that I do not regard to be sound. There may be objections to it. I merely mean to say this, that a government which has \$500,000,000 of silver floating could float this amount without the slightest difficulty and could stand behind and lend us not money, but its credit in order to effectuate this celebration as it ought to be.

Mr. WOODYARD. Have you any information as to the number of these souvenir coins for the Chicago exposition that were redeemable as to the proportion?

Mr. TUCKER. My recollection is that those coins were not redeemable; that they were 50-cent pieces.

Mr. MAYNARD. They were redeemable under all laws the same as other subsidiary coin.

Mr. POLLARD. I do not think 50 cents is a legal tender.

Mr. MAYNARD. They were under all the laws of other subsidiary coin.

Mr. TUCKER. Yes, sir. My recollection is that the 50-cent piece was never a legal tender, but that I am going to leave to gentlemen better qualified to speak of it than I am.

simply want to impress upon you this one idea. It is not an original question of whether we are fools for going into this scheme or not. This naval exposition did not originate with the Jamestown Exposition Company. The President of the United States has suggested it as a means for stimulating the minds and hearts of the American people for a navy. We have got it. We like it. It is going to be a good thing for the exposition, but it is not of our suggestion. It is put upon us by the Congress of the United States, and I ask you to stand up for it and make it such a demonstration as your judgment will be worthy of the great occasion and worthy the nations of the world who are coming here to participate with us.

Mr. McKINNEY. In order to make it a great success is it not necessary to have something outside of a purely naval display to attract the people there?

Mr. TUCKER. Oh, yes; undoubtedly.

Mr. RODENBERG. The exposition company is attending to the industrial features itself?

Mr. TUCKER. Yes, sir. While it was not of our conception at all, I regard it as probably the most important thing connected with our exposition. I think it is going to draw more people.

Mr. McKINNEY. Can not you tell us as to your need for means in order to carry on something that will supplement the Government's sea?

Mr. TUCKER. Yes, sir. Let me say, in reference to that, of course this naval display is going to put on us very great burdens. There are all sorts of things that they tell me we will have to provide for. We simply want the Government to take their part of the laboring part in this matter.

Gentlemen, I am very much obliged, and I would be very glad to answer any other questions that you may desire to ask.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you place yourself, as I understand it, on the fact that you have had, much against your will, imposed upon you the necessity of carrying out the law of Congress. What law do you refer to?

Mr. TUCKER. The law of last March.

The CHAIRMAN. Of March 3, 1905?

Mr. TUCKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I find that there is a provision for an international naval, marine, and military celebration.

Mr. TUCKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In furtherance of which object and some others we appropriated in the next section \$250,000. I should have supposed that that was the provision for carrying out the law, and I should think that under any construction that that was as far as we were bound to act unless we were notified by the War Department or the Navy Department that it could not be done for that appropriation.

Mr. TUCKER. Let me say to you, Mr. Chairman, right there, when that appropriation was made we did not know what it was going to amount to. We did not know what the celebration would be. We did not know whether the governments of Europe would accept. Now, I am here to say they have accepted, and far beyond our expectations.

The CHAIRMAN. Your mission abroad has not been exclusively to invite the people to the marine and military exposition, has it?

Mr. TUCKER. Practically.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not asked for any industrial exhibits?

Mr. TUCKER. Not a particle, only where individuals came to see me, but I found that when the governments of Europe found there was a man with an exposition on his shoulders they began to look with suspicion and I might say disgust. They were tired of it. But in the acceptance of this invitation there was nothing except the most perfect cordiality.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you understand that the United States intends to increase her fleet over what it proposed to do last year?

Mr. TUCKER. I have no information about it.

The CHAIRMAN. Because I notice in this letter from Hon. Paul Morton, dated February 3, 1905, that he estimates as necessary for entertaining visitors, so far as the naval visitors are concerned, between \$135,000 and \$150,000, and so I find the estimate of Hon. William H. Taft, Secretary of War, is that the cost for entertaining the foreign military officers would be perhaps \$25,000. Those were the estimates last year, and the committee having considered them appropriated a certain sum for carrying out that purpose.

Mr. TUCKER. May I state right there that in talking with Secretary Shaw and Secretary Taft just the other day by reason of what they know about the action of foreign countries, Secretary Taft seems to be very doubtful whether we have not gotten more than we anticipated. In other words, it shows what I say, that when the bill was passed we did not know what countries were going to accept the invitation.

Mr. GOLDSFOGLE. Has any part of the appropriation already made been expended?

Mr. TUCKER. No, sir.

Mr. POLLARD. Have you carried on any correspondence with the heads of the foreign governments in relation to the displays they intend to make?

Mr. TUCKER. No, sir; nothing except the interviews which I had.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that those interviews simply related to the naval exhibit.

Mr. TUCKER. Naval, military, and marine.

Mr. HOWELL. I want to know whether the invitation to attend this celebration was extended by the officers of the Jamestown Exposition or by the Government of the United States?

Mr. TUCKER. By the Government of the United States through the Secretary of State.

Mr. HOWELL. Would there not be some official response to that invitation to some of the authorities here in Washington?

Mr. TUCKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. HOWELL. So far no official responses have been made?

Mr. TUCKER. I do not know. I never inquired at the Department. I did not think that it was necessary. Acceptance has been made, and I asked all of our ambassadors to keep in touch with them. I have just gotten home, and I have had no further correspondence.

Mr. MAYNARD. This bill specifically sets forth that the Government assumes no responsibility as to the industrial exposition?

Mr. TUCKER. So I understand.

The CHAIRMAN. You say to the committee that the bill which you introduce to us proposes to take money from the United States solely in furtherance to carry out the law of last year to which I called your attention. You appropriate \$1,340,000 directly or indirectly. I have looked over this very carefully, and I find three items which appear to me to be carrying out that law. I find on page 7, line 6, this language:

A building for use as a place of rendezvous for the sailors of the United States Navy and of the foreign navies participating in the celebration; a like building for the soldiers of this and other nations participating in the celebration; a soldiers and sailors' hospital, with ambulance service and all necessary equipments; a building for use as a place of rendezvous for the commissioned naval officers participating in the celebration, and a like building for the commissioned army officers participating in said celebration.

I, of course, can see the connection between that and the invitation we have given. I also find in section 4 that you provide that the Government shall make a contract for the erection and construction of a pier and landing. I take it, it is that pier which looks like an elongated mirror, and the Secretary of the Navy is to decide whether or not such a thing is necessary?

Mr. TUCKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think there was anything in the Secretary of the Navy's views last year as expressed to this committee which would contemplate the erection of anything of that sort?

Mr. TUCKER. I am not familiar with his views as expressed last year.

The CHAIRMAN. I take it that is about a mile around?

Mr. TUCKER. I do not know.

Mr. COTTRELL. I think it is 5,200 feet.

The CHAIRMAN. Five thousand two hundred and eighty feet is a mile. It is substantially a mile. Do you seriously think that it is a necessary form of landing, in order to prevent ladies wetting their skirts getting in and out of the launches?

Mr. TUCKER. I would say in reference to that, though I am not an expert, I do not mean to say that it is necessary. It is for the committee to determine what is necessary and proper in view of the celebration. Suppose we have 100 vessels there; suppose it is the greatest naval display the world has ever seen. I do not mean to say that we can not get the men from the vessels to the shore without that pier and landing; but in view of the great spectacle which we expect to have in Hampton Roads, whether that is a proper as well as a necessary thing, we are bound to have a landing or something of that kind.

The CHAIRMAN. You might have a temporary breakwater, costing \$3,000 or \$4,000; I concede that.

Mr. RODENBERG. Was this proposition for the construction of a pier, as contained in this bill, meant by the provisions of March 3, 1905, which provides \$15,000 for permanent moorings?

Mr. TUCKER. No, sir.

Mr. MAYNARD. I would say that the provision was in the bill last year reported by the committee, but it was not in the bill passed by the House. The special bill was introduced under a suspension of the rules. The bill reported by the committee provided for a pier. The committee adopted the provision on the recommendation of the

Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department that it was absolutely necessary to have a safe landing there for the small craft, because when the wind was in a certain direction it would be so rough that it would be practically impossible for small boats to land in safety, and it was in view of the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy and the Bureau of Navigation that the committee adopted the provision for the pier.

The CHAIRMAN. That it is necessary for the Jamestown Exposition Company to provide something for the landing of small boats is perfectly obvious.

Mr. TUCKER. As I said a moment ago, I do not know anything about that. There are gentlemen here who know more than I do. Is it not a matter at least that we can better leave with the Department of the Government that has this matter to carry out? What does the Navy Department want?

The CHAIRMAN. Now, another question. There are various items in this bill which occur to me to be subject to the argument that they are inserted for the purpose of carrying out the act of March 3, 1905, which purports to be carried out by the section contained in this bill.

Mr. MAYNARD. One word right there. There ought to be erected on Jamestown Island a pier. The act of March, 1905, provides for the erection of a monument. The Government has to land these men and material, and there ought to be a permanent landing. The only landing there is private property, and they charge everybody 25 cents to land there. If they charge the Government the same rate that they charge other people, it would be very expensive. The Government has to build a monument there because it is already a law.

Mr. TUCKER. I said there were three branches to this bill. First, we provide for a Government exhibit, and some of the items which the chairman does not think come under the provisions of the bill of 1905 are embraced in that. Second, those that are carrying the act of 1905, and, third, the coinage feature.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is Mr. John S. Wise?

Mr. TUCKER. He is a gentleman from Richmond.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he a son of the war governor?

Mr. TUCKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. He takes issue with you all on this question?

Mr. TUCKER. Not that I know of.

Mr. GILBERT. In view of what has already been said, it seems to me it would be a proper thing for this committee and a fair thing to the representatives of the company if we had now at this time submitted to us the views of the Navy Department as to what is necessary in this particular. It would have great weight with me, and I believe it would with every member of the committee. The Navy Department will have the burden of this thing, and their views would go a long way with me.

Mr. MAYNARD. After this hearing some day will be set for hearing the officers of the Army and Navy as to what should be done.

The CHAIRMAN. That was what I supposed this meeting was called for, and incidentally we ought to have the officials of the Treasury Department in regard to section 7, the coinage question.

Mr. BOWERSOCK. How much money has been raised?

Mr. TUCKER. Mr. Johnson, Mr. Myers, or Mr. Wool—any of those gentlemen—can tell you exactly what has been done.

I have here, Mr. Chairman, an unofficial report from the Treasury Department of the appropriations that have been made to expositions. It is a very good statement, and I would like to have the committee incorporate it in the hearing.

Mr. RODENBERG. That was published during the debate on the St. Louis Exposition matter?

Mr. TUCKER. I have seen that document, but I do not think it is as full as this statement is.

Mr. GILBERT. It occurs to me that that statement should be published as a part of this hearing—a statement of what the Government has done for former expositions.

The CHAIRMAN. I think it is available as a public document. If it is not available, we will incorporate it as a part of the hearing.

Mr. TUCKER. I think this is a fuller statement.

The statement referred to is as follows:

Synopsis of general legislation relative to the various expositions held in the United States, beginning with the Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia in 1876.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1876, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Appropriated for Centennial buildings..... | \$1,500,000 |
| (To be returned provided any surplus remained in the treasury of the Centennial board of finance after the payment of its debts.) | |
| Act of February 16, 1876 (19 Stats., 4). | |
| Appropriated for Government exhibits (to be expended by a board composed of the heads of the several Executive Departments): | |
| Act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stats., 400)..... | \$505,000 |
| Act of May 1, 1876 (19 Stats., 45)..... | 73,500 |
| | 578,500 |
| For engraving and printing stock certificates, act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stats., 375)..... | 30,750 |
| For admission of foreign goods, act of April 17, 1876 (19 Stats., 34) .. | 40,000 |
| | 2,149,250 |

OBSERVANCE OF THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE SURRENDER OF LORD CORNWALLIS AT YORKTOWN, VA.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Appropriated for expenses of joint committee of the House and Senate in arranging for the celebration, act of June 7, 1880 (21 Stats., 163)..... | \$20,000.00 |
| Appropriated for expenses of entertaining visitors from France, act of February 18, 1881 (21 Stats., 518) | 20,000.00 |
| Additional appropriation for expenses in connection with the celebration, act of August 5, 1882 (22 Stats., 257)..... | 32,328.92 |
| Appropriation for erection of monument at Yorktown, act of June 7, 1880 (21 Stats., 163)..... | 100,000.00 |
| | 172,328.92 |

WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL AND COTTON CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Appropriated as a loan to be repaid in full, act of May 21, 1884 (23 Stats., 28)..... | \$1,000,000 |
| Appropriated for Government exhibits (to be expended by a board composed of the heads of the several Executive Departments), sundry civil act of July 7, 1884 (23 Stats., 207) | 300,000 |
| Appropriated for final payment of all indebtedness, premiums, and awards, sundry civil act of March 3, 1885 (23 Stats., 512)..... | 350,000 |
| | 1,650,000 |

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

CINCINNATI INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

Appropriated for Government exhibits, sundry civil act of July 7, 1884
(23 Stats., 207)----- \$10,000

SOUTHERN EXPOSITION, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Appropriated for Government exhibits, sundry civil act of July 7, 1884
(23 Stats., 207)----- \$10,000

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, ILL.

Appropriated for Government buildings:

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Public act April 25, 1890 (26 Stats., 65)----- | \$100,000 | |
| Act March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 965)----- | 300,000 | |
| | | \$400,000 |

Appropriated for Government exhibits (to be expended by a board of control and management):

| | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Act of April 25, 1890 (26 Stats., 65)----- | \$200,000 | |
| Act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 965)----- | 350,000 | |
| Act of August 5, 1892 (27 Stats., 362)----- | 408,250 | |
| Act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 586)----- | 150,750 | |
| | | 1,109,000 |

Appropriated for coinage of Columbian half dollars (which were used in paying for labor done, materials furnished, and services performed in prosecuting the work of preparing the exposition for opening), act of August 5, 1892 (27 Stats., 389)----- 2,500,000

Appropriated to reimburse the Treasury for loss of recoinage of silver in Columbian half dollars, act of August 5, 1892 (27 Stats., 389)--- 50,000

Appropriated for Expenses of World's Columbian Commission:

| | | |
|---|----------|---------|
| Act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 965)----- | \$95,000 | |
| Act of August 5, 1892 (27 Stats., 362)----- | 230,000 | |
| Act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 586)----- | 211,375 | |
| | | 536,375 |

Loaned to World's Columbian Commission and board of lady managers, to pay committees, judges, and examiners (to be refunded by World's Columbian Exposition), act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 586)----- 570,880

Appropriated for international naval rendezvous and review and reproduction of Columbus's fleet, act of July 19, 1892 (27 Stats., 250)----- 50,000

Appropriated for branch post-office and clerical services and transportation of mail to fair grounds, act of July 13, 1892 (27 Stats., 148)----- 63,000

Appropriated for 50,000 bronze medals----- \$60,000

Appropriated for 50,000 vellum impressions for diplomas.--- 43,000

Act of August 5, 1892 (27 Stats., 389).

Appropriated for admission of foreign goods:

| | | |
|--|--------|--------|
| Act of April 25, 1890 (26 Stats., 64)----- | 20,000 | |
| Act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 965)----- | 20,000 | |
| | | 40,000 |

Appropriated for Indian exhibit, act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 634)----- 25,000

Appropriated for naval exhibit, act of March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 586)--- 10,000

Appropriated for transporting steamer *Blake* to Chicago and exhibit her with methods of deep-sea sounding, act of August 5, 1892 (27 Stats., 356)----- 6,400

Appropriated for World's Congress Auxiliary, act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stats., 966)----- 2,500

Appropriated for acknowledgment to foreign countries for participation in exposition, act of August 18, 1894 (28 Stats., 387)----- 2,500

Appropriated for synopsis of department reports of exposition, act of August 18, 1894 (28 Stats., 387)----- 3,500

5,072,255

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

15

OHIO CENTENNIAL AND NORTHWEST TERRITORY EXPOSITION, TOLEDO, OHIO.

Appropriated for Government buildings, act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stats., 1348)----- \$500,000
(Government's conditions not complied with and exposition was not held.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Appropriated for Government buildings, act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stats., 1023)----- \$200,000
Appropriated for general expenses of the exposition, act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stats., 1023)----- 300,000
Appropriated for payment of claims against the Pan-American Exposition Company, act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 555)----- 500,000
1,000,000

SOUTH CAROLINA INTERSTATE AND WEST INDIAN EXPOSITION, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Appropriated to reimburse the Exposition Company for all expenses incurred on account of Government exhibit, act of January 21, 1902 (32 Stats., 735)----- \$90,000
Appropriated for the payment of all legal claims against the said exposition company, act of July 1, 1902 (32 Stats., 556)----- 160,000
250,000

COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, ATLANTA, GA.

Appropriated for Government exhibit (to be expended by a board of management), act of August 18, 1894 (28 Stats., 421)----- \$150,000
Appropriated for Government building (same act as above)----- 50,000
200,000

TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Appropriated for Government exhibit (to be expended by a board of managers), act of December 22, 1896 (29 Stats., 477)----- \$100,000
Appropriated for Government building (same act as above)----- 30,000
130,000

TRANSMISSISSIPPI AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, OMAHA, NEBR.

Appropriated for Government building and exhibits, including all expenses, act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stats., 26)----- \$200,000
Appropriated for Indian exhibit, act of July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 594)----- 40,000
240,000

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Appropriated for Government buildings:
Act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1440)----- \$250,000
Act of June 28, 1902 (32 Stats., 445)----- 208,000
\$458,000
Appropriated for Government exhibit (to be expended by United States Government board):
Act of June 28, 1902 (32 Stats., 445)----- 800,000
Act of March 3, 1903 (32 Stats., 1108)----- 100,000
Act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stats., 1165)----- 6,500
906,500
Appropriated for Indian exhibit:
Act of June 28, 1902 (32 Stats., 445)----- 40,000
Act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stats., 207)----- 25,000
65,000
Appropriated for Alaskan exhibit, act of March 3, 1903 (32 Stats., 1108)----- 50,000
Appropriated for Indian Territory exhibit, act of March 3, 1903 (32 Stats., 1108)----- 25,000
1,504,500

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

| | | |
|--|-------------|------------|
| Appropriated for general expenses of exposition, act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stats., 1444) | \$5,000,000 | |
| (As to above sum, the Government was to share proportionately with the exposition company and the city of St. Louis in the distribution of any surplus funds that might remain after close of exposition.) | | |
| Appropriated as a loan to the exposition company, to be returned by it in full, act of February 18, 1904 (33 Stats., 18) | 4,600,000 | |
| | | 11,104,500 |
| Appropriated for expenses of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission, act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stats., 644) | 10,000 | |
| Appropriated for expenses of joint committee of the House and Senate to attend dedication of buildings and grounds, act of March 3, 1903 (32 Stats., 1068) | \$5,000 | |
| For such committee to attend formal opening, act of April 27, 1904 (33 Stats., 412) | 6,000 | |
| | | 11,000 |
| Appropriated for transportation of model of Capitol to and from St. Louis, act of April 27, 1904 (33 Stats., 412) | 3,500 | |
| To pay Laps D. McCord for services in preparing copy of State papers, etc., relating to purchase of Louisiana, act of March 3, 1903 (32 Stats., 1108) | 1,000 | |
| | | 11,130,000 |
| For testing coals and lignites and timber of the United States on exposition grounds: | | |
| Act of February 18, 1904 (33 Stats., 33) | \$30,000 | |
| Act of April 27, 1904 (33 Stats., 412) | 40,000 | |
| Act of January 5, 1905 (33 Stats., 603) | 25,000 | |
| To continue the testing of coals, etc., to July 1, 1906, act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stats., 1187) | 202,000 | |
| | | 297,000 |
| | | 11,427,000 |
| LEWIS AND CLARK CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, PORTLAND, OREG. | | |
| Appropriated for Government exhibit, to be expended by Government Board, act of April 13, 1904 (33 Stats., 177) | \$200,000 | |
| Appropriated for Government buildings, act of April 13, 1904 (33 Stats., 177) | 250,000 | |
| Appropriated for Alaskan exhibit (same act as above) | 25,000 | |
| Appropriated for expenses of joint committee of House and Senate to attend formal opening, act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stats., 1246) .. | 10,000 | |
| | | 485,000 |
| Philadelphia | \$2,149,250 | |
| Toledo | 500,000 | |
| Chicago | 5,072,255 | |
| Cincinnati | 10,000 | |
| St. Louis | 11,912,000 | |
| Portland | 485,000 | |
| Omaha | 240,000 | |
| Buffalo | 1,000,000 | |
| | | 21,368,505 |
| Yorktown | 172,000 | |
| Charleston | 250,000 | |
| Atlanta | 200,000 | |
| Nashville | 130,000 | |
| Louisville | 10,000 | |
| New Orleans | 1,650,000 | |
| | | 2,412,000 |
| | 21,368,505 | 21,708,000 |
| | | 21,368,505 |
| | | 2,412,000 |
| | | 23,780,500 |

**STATEMENT OF MR. THEODORE J. WOOL, GENERAL COUNSEL,
JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION COMPANY, PORTSMOUTH, VA.**

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee: It has been my pleasure to appear before the legislatures of ten States, or the legislative committees of ten States, in the interests of the Jamestown Exposition, and I am glad to state that each of those States has adopted legislation looking to their participation. That has not been because I appeared before the committees. It has been because of a genuine interest in the historical significance of the event to be celebrated, and also because the State of Virginia, the old Commonwealth that has given so much to the country, has after a period of forty years succeeding the war felt it incumbent upon itself to inaugurate a great exposition, and because the Government of the United States has deemed the event to be celebrated of sufficient importance and magnitude as to be commemorated by perhaps the greatest naval and military celebration that the world has ever witnessed.

It is our hope that this celebration and this exposition may be held contemporaneously, and that one may be entirely worthy of the other, and that the two may be so correlated that they may show to all foreign nationalities, in acknowledgment of the invitation which has been accepted and their presence among us, that America is proud of the early pioneers who came over here amid dangers and wrought out this great country, and that we may at the same time show to our own people that we rejoice in the opportunity of making this celebration in the presence of such a large representation of foreign powers. We believe it is an opportunity that should be availed of by our country. We believe that each of the original thirteen States will be well represented at this exposition, and that certainly those States which were carved out of the original Northwest Territory will also be well represented at our exposition, and that possibly some of the far Western States and far Southern States will also be with us. I think we are in a position to-day to say that about thirty of the great States of our country will be represented at this exposition.

Mr. POLLARD. Can you give us the names of the States that have appropriated money for this purpose?

Mr. WOOL. The State of Virginia has appropriated \$200,000 in aid of the exposition. That was a gift to the exposition company to assist as a promotion fund. In addition to that there is now pending before the legislature of Virginia a bill to appropriate \$150,000 for the State's participation, and unquestionably that bill will pass.

The CHAIRMAN. That is for the State's exhibit?

Mr. WOOL. Yes, sir; the exhibit and buildings. The State of New Jersey has appropriated \$25,000. Their governor and the commission will be with us on the 22d of this month, Washington's Birthday, and if their visit is satisfactory they will probably report to their legislature, which will be in session until June, for a larger appropriation.

The State of New York has appropriated, as we term it, \$150,000. It is correct, however, to state that New York State has not actually made the appropriation. They made an appropriation of \$5,000 and appointed a commission to report back to this session of the legislature how the State should be represented. There can be no question

as to the appropriation, however, as soon as the report is made. The commission is now at work. It has the hearty support of the Democrats and Republicans alike in the legislature and the governor is interested in it. The State of Pennsylvania appropriated \$100,000.

Mr. POLLARD. What was the report of the committee?

Mr. WOOL. It has not made the report. They have been down with us, with the exception of the president, who was not able to be present. He will probably be down next week. The State of New York, so far as we know, will erect a building which can be used very nicely for a yacht-club building, and the citizens of New York will take a prominent part in the water feature. I do not know whether the commission will recommend that the naval reserves, or whatever marine institution they may have, shall participate. They will erect a magnificent structure, if all I hear is correct, right on the water front, and they do that with the design of having it available for the use of the ships that arrive there from New York State.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that the State of Massachusetts will participate in the marine exposition. I secured the information from one of the commissioners who saw you the other day.

Mr. WOOL. The State of Connecticut has made an appropriation of \$26,000 and appointed a commission, and the governor of that State, with the board of control in the State, together with the commission, ought to be with us the 27th of this month to select the site for the Connecticut building and for such further information as they desired to get with reference to the exposition. North Carolina has appropriated \$30,000; Illinois, \$25,000. I understand that both of those States will increase their appropriations. South Carolina has just appropriated \$20,000 and appointed a commission. The State of Missouri—we reached there in the very latter days of their legislature and Governor Folk sent in a message recommending an appropriation of \$10,000 for the purpose of transporting the exhibit of the State of Missouri to our exposition. I understand that at the next session arrangements will be made for a State building.

Mr. POLLARD. No appropriation was made by the last legislature?

Mr. WOOL. Ten thousand dollars was appropriated. The State of Michigan passed a bill appointing a commission, as did the State of Wisconsin, and they have authorized a report at the next session. There is now pending a bill in the Georgia legislature appropriating \$50,000. In the State of Maryland there is a bill pending appropriating \$100,000, which will probably come before their committee next Wednesday. The State of Rhode Island has appointed a commission and the commission has recommended an appropriation of \$25,000. The State of Massachusetts appointed a commission and made the sum of \$10,000 available for their use, and the commission has reported back to the legislature that the invitation was accepted and that they would report later as to the form of cooperation upon the part of the State of Massachusetts. The commissioner, who was with us a few days ago, is of the opinion that it would be wise to have their ship *Enterprise* there as a part of the exposition, and he also favored the idea of erecting a building upon the ground, to cost not more than \$15,000, as a place of rendezvous.

Mr. MARTIN. What about the State of Ohio?

Mr. WOOL. A bill appropriating \$100,000 has been favorably re-

ported and passed by the senate of Ohio. There seems to be no question about Ohio's appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. That is \$100,000?

Mr. WOOL. Yes, sir. In the State of Kentucky a bill is now pending appropriating \$40,000, and it looks as though the appropriation would be made. The State of Iowa commission has reported, recommending participation, to cast not exceeding \$25,000. That is my recollection. I think it is the opinion of the commissioners who visited those States that that will be done. I did not myself visit those States.

I want to state to you gentlemen that wherever the Government feels that an event is worthy of celebration and they can get the State and the people in the State to assist in the celebration in the manner that the Jamestown Exposition Company proposes to assist in this celebration the Government should avail itself of the opportunity.

It may not be amiss to give the committee some idea of the method of the State's participation. We feel as though we lack faith in our undertaking unless we impress upon the people of the country a patriotic impulse on account of the holding of this exposition. There has been a great deal of patriotic work done in connection with it already. The purpose of the States' participation is that each State shall not only use the building which it erects as a place of a rendezvous, but in that building there shall be certain rooms devoted to the various epochs in our national history.

For illustration, one room is to be devoted to the history of the settlement period, one room is to be devoted to the colonial period, one room is to be devoted to the revolutionary period, and another room is to be devoted to the national period. That each of these various rooms be turned over by the commissioners to the various patriotic organizations of men and women of the State, so that these rooms may be filled with such relics and such reminders of these particular epochs and periods as will be illustrative thereof and at the same time will teach the lessons of history, and in that they will relate especially to the part that that particular State has taken in the development of this Union. So that if you enter the New York State building you will see there the relics and object lessons which that State and its commission can get together for the amount of money it has at its disposal and the patriotic impulse it can bring to bear. There will be illustrated in one room the part the State of New York took in the early settlement of this country. In another room there will be illustrated the part that that State took in the colonial era of the country's history.

In another room will be illustrated the part that New York State took in the Revolutionary period, and in another the part that that State has taken in the national period. So that a person going through the rooms of that building will have history impressed upon him, not by reading its pages, but by seeing absolutely the objects of interest, which will incite an interest and desire to know further with reference to the history of the State of New York and the part that it has taken in the development of this great Union. And as one goes through the New York State building, the Massachusetts building, the Pennsylvania building, the Virginia building, the Georgia building, and the other buildings that will be erected there

he will thereby get a greater and broader idea of the history of this country, each State vying with each other State in friendly rivalry and competition to present to the people that attend this exposition on its own accord the great part it has taken in the development of the entire Union, so that we may, as it were, focus the minds of the people of the country back to the days of the early beginning, to the colonial days, to the days of the Revolutionary struggle, and then to the national period, so that a person who has visited that exposition may be able to exclaim, "Great is New York State," "Great is the State of Massachusetts," "Great is the State of Virginia," and "Great is the Union that is made up of these States."

In addition to this prominent idea which is being carried out by the exposition company, it is the purpose of each of the States by every bill that has been passed, with one or two exceptions, states that the building that is constructed shall be used as a place of rendezvous for the people and as a place for the exhibit of the historical relics upon the part of the State, so as to set forth the part it has taken in the development of this Union. There will also be a building constructed by the exposition company, in which certain space will be allotted to each State, so that each State will be in a position to set forth by object teaching its resources and its development. In other words, instead of doing as other expositions have done, placing a little bit of the mining exhibit here, and the agricultural exhibit there, and the horticultural exhibit in another place, and forestry in another place, so that a person would have to go around to ascertain comparatively what each State did in any particular line, our idea is to impress upon the public rather the greatness of the resources of the entire country, and in this building to allot certain space, so that each State may show the diversity and quantity of its resources and industries.

In other words, when a person takes the political geography and studies it, and he has come to a certain State, there are the boundaries of that State, there are the prominent cities in the State, and then the rivers and harbors and bays and other things, and there is set forth the productions of the State, what that State produces, what it is noted for. We propose, by objects, to teach the resources of each State comparatively, so that a person walking down these great aisles will pass by the space allotted to the State of New York and there will be shown, in the best manner that ingenuity can suggest, what New York does, what it stands for in the great industrial and commercial world, what are its resources, and what it is developing. Then, passing by that, to Massachusetts, to Indiana, to Illinois, to Missouri, and all the other States of the Union, so that the whole exhibit gives the person that visits the building an idea of the greatness of the entire country, the wonderful resources of the entire country, and the wonderful development of the entire country.

In addition to that, there will, of course, be congresses and conventions and auditoriums, one of which will seat 2,500 people, and another large convention hall which will probably seat 5,000 people, and at the same time there will, of course, be the usual exhibit building, in which manufacturers and others interested in displaying their productions will have an opportunity to do so upon the payment of a stipulated sum, just about equal to the cost of the original construction of the building. For instance, if it costs \$1.25 a foot

to construct the exposition building, the space will be charged for at the same rate—\$1.25 a square foot—or practically so.

If the Government of the United States feels that this event is worthy; that this event should be impressed upon the people of the country; if they feel that it is worthy of having the nations of the earth send their representations, both naval and military, here to participate with our military and Navy, why not utilize this opportunity, join hands with this exposition company inaugurated by the old Commonwealth of Virginia, and say to them, "Let us not only teach the people of this country the need of a great navy; let us not only have object lessons as to the value of that navy and the reason why we should prepare in the time of peace for war, but let us also at the same time teach them the history of their country, teach them of the great resources of their country, and fill their hearts with pride of country, so that they will go back educated and bigger and broader men," and it all can be done and done at a cost incomparably small in comparison with other great expositions.

We do not claim that we will hold an exposition that will rival St. Louis or Chicago in magnitude, but we do claim that we have a cool and salubrious climate, that we are especially and particularly benefited by nature, by land and water with deep water front lying in the immediate vicinity. We do claim that we have already laid out, and you gentlemen can bear witness to the fact, a magnificent site on one of the most magnificent roadsteads in the world. We do claim that a large number of the people of the country will come to see the naval demonstration and the military encampment, and that this opportunity is here presented of utilizing that opportunity for good.

I want to say another word, and permit me to speak personally. I am a northern boy, or man now, born in the great State of New York, and immediately after the close of the war, when 11 years of age, I moved to the State of Virginia. I feel as though I know the people of the North and that I know the people of the South, and I want to say that one of the reasons why I have thrown myself into this work and into this exposition idea is because I believe it will be a fitting capstone to the reunion which has been welded together, which was shown in the Spanish-American war, between the great sections of the country. I believe if the United States Government can, in its wisdom, see its way clear to adopt this bill which has been drawn that it will be an evidence to the people of the South that location is not regarded by the National Congress.

Now, Mr. Chairman, referring to the features of the bill, what do we ask? That the Government of the United States shall participate in this exposition, and we make the clear statement that the participation will be in keeping and in harmony and as the natural result of the bill which was passed at the last session of Congress. The States of this great country universally, where we have been able to get to them while their legislatures were in session, have with one accord adopted legislation looking to their participation.

Mr. RODENBERG. Have you made any estimate of the amount that you expect the different States to appropriate for representation at this exposition?

Mr. WOOL. I think it will run to about a million dollars in the aggregate. We can not tell absolutely, but I think so. We say that if

it is worthy that New York State and Pennsylvania and Massachusetts and Connecticut and Rhode Island should join hands with old Virginia in making this celebration a lesson to the people of the country it is right for the United States Government, with its vast resources, to also participate and to be represented in this exposition, so that the lesson which you teach by your Government exhibit may be there, the lesson which you teach by the Navy will be there, and the lesson which you teach by the Army may be there, so that the exposition may be something attractive in the nature of an entertainment to your foreign guests, and that your foreign guests may be in the nature of an attraction to the people of the country.

Mr. McKINNEY. The different States are asked to provide State headquarters in the way of buildings and then to participate generally in the display of their resources, etc.?

Mr. WOOL. Yes, sir.

Mr. RODENBERG. Most of the States have also agreed to have an exhibit of their resources?

Mr. WOOL. Yes, sir; all of them.

There is another point that I want to say, and that is this: If the Government of the United States deems it wise that the people of this country should see the great naval display that will be there, the exposition company is simply the means by which the people are notified.

They are the publicity bureau which sends their agents and their emissaries out to the various States, which have their corps of writers sending out material to the various periodicals of the country, which will by the time that this exposition comes and this celebration comes inform the people of the entire world, and especially of the entire United States, that here is to be held a great naval and military celebration and a great exposition jointly, one under the auspices of the United States Government and one inaugurated by the State of Virginia and through the cooperation of the United States Government and the various States, and that they will have a double opportunity to come. Another thing is this: A great many people have never seen the ocean; a great many people have never been to the capital of their country. This will draw them. They will come by the way of Washington or else return by the way of Washington, so that the people from the inland will come to see the celebration, to see the exposition, to see the ocean, and to see the capital of this great country, and they will go back with bigger ideas.

Now, Mr. Chairman, all that we ask in this bill which Mr. Gardner says is \$1,340,000—

The CHAIRMAN. Is not that it, leaving out the currency section?

Mr. WOOL. I think so. All we ask in the way of appropriation is that the Government of the United States shall assist itself in the entertaining there and shall assist us in providing for a Government building and for a Government exhibit and also a building in which there may be housed exhibits from Alaska, the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, and Hawaii. That is about the head and front of our offending, outside of such features as relate and have special reference to the matter of entertainment.

Now, then, you say these are arbitrary figures. They are. I admit that they are arbitrary, but I say this, study the situation and study what is to be done by the exposition company and is to be done

by the various States, and not considering what the Government has done with reference to other expositions of similar significance and importance, we say that that amount of money judiciously expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, we believe, after close study, that amount of money will enable the United States Government to be fairly and properly represented at a great exposition and a great celebration, and we believe if you reduce the amount it will not be the case.

We also say that it is proper that the pier which was alluded to by the chairman should be constructed by the Government. The bill of last year provides for a great encampment of the military of the world. It provides also for a rendezvous for the great navies of the world. The site which has been selected there is such that you would have to go out about a couple of thousand feet to get anything like deep water, and, secondly, we want to draw out the land entertainment and the land features as close to the naval feature as possible. At the same time the idea is to make a safe harbor, so that the small craft will have a safe place for a landing in transporting the officers from the ships to the shore feature on the land. We provide on this land a parade ground covering about 25 acres, and we provide an encampment ground that will cover practically the same space, and if more space is deemed necessary by the United States Army officers, who will investigate the matter, it can be had. Now, that is the reason why this pier should be constructed.

Another thing, we are going to have a vast number of foreign visitors. We are going to invite them here. We want to make a good showing. We want them to be impressed, and if a proper pier and landing is put there it can be made not only an object of necessary use, but also an object of great beauty, and consequently they will be impressed with the beauty and the symmetry of this exposition and this entertainment which is provided for our foreign guests by the United States Government, the State of Virginia, and the various States of this great country.

Mr. MCKINNEY. Is it expected by the exposition company in furnishing entertainment to the visitors to have water carnivals, etc., within that inclosed basin?

Mr. WOOL. Of course there will be some entertainment within that inclosed basin, but we expect to use that basin especially for the small boats of all kinds that will take people out to visit the fleets as well as for the officers and men of the fleets visiting the land.

Mr. RODENBERG. Speaking of the construction of this pier, would that pier, if built, be a permanent structure and be of any great value to the Government for other than exposition purposes?

Mr. WOOL. I can not say that it would be of any special value to the Government unless the building which is constructed for the Government building should be utilized afterwards by the Government for some other purpose. Then it might be.

Mr. MAYNARD. Last year it provided for that?

Mr. WOOL. Yes, sir.

Mr. RODENBERG. This is simply to be a temporary pier. If the pier has no value to the Government as a permanent structure, naturally the Government would not be justified in going to any unnecessary expense in its construction.

Mr. WOOL. It is right across from Fortress Monroe, and it would be a most magnificent location, we have always contended, for any use the Government might in the future see fit to make of the pier.

Mr. BARTLETT. The officers of the Navy made a statement before the committee that at the present time there would not be any necessity for any barracks for the use of the Government.

Mr. MAYNARD. I understand that will develop later when we have the Navy Department here, that they are very much more anxious now about the pier than last year.

Mr. WOOL. I want to state just this, why we have drawn the pier in that way as it is there. The architects have done so. Of course it is understood that any pier that is drawn or any plan which it made would be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury or some other officer named in the bill. There is a necessity for some kind of a breakwater, as has been spoken of by the chairman on each side, forming a harbor. I disagree that \$3,000 would be sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean to make a temporary stone breakwater.

Mr. WOOL. You will find upon investigation that to have any kind of a proper breakwater and have it a real thing of beauty that it can not be secured for that amount of money, and I think you will find that out when you take the matter up with the Secretary of the Treasury.

The idea is this: That if the people will come there, we should endeavor to show them, as nearly as possible, the functions of the Government and what the United States is doing. To show them your Army and the armies of other countries, to show them your Navy and the navies of other countries, to show them your Light-House Service, your Life-Saving Service, your wireless telegraphy service, and to show them the great Government building, in which there is displayed what is doing along other lines.

Mr. BARTLETT. That has already been done pretty generally in the last decade?

Mr. WOOL. Yes, sir; but you have never done it for the last forty years, or nearly forty years, east of Chicago in any proper way. In other words, here is a great country, stretching from Maine to Georgia—

The CHAIRMAN (interrupting). What do you mean by saying "east of Chicago;" are not Atlanta and Charleston east of Chicago?

Mr. WOOL. Yes, sir; but Philadelphia is the only great exposition that has been held, except the Atlanta exposition, and possibly the Nashville exposition. I was speaking of that great section of country.

The CHAIRMAN. Did not the Charleston exposition have Government aid?

Mr. WOOL. The Government participated, but participation there was not—

Mr. BARTLETT (interrupting). There were \$240,000 of debts left over, and this committee made a favorable recommendation.

Mr. McKINNEY. What you refer to especially is a display of these items which you have enumerated in regard to the Life-Saving Service and all that which has not been adequately illustrated?

Mr. WOOL. Yes, sir. When we become familiar with the subjects ourselves we have a great idea of thinking that other people are also

familiar with them. There are hundreds of thousands, millions of people in this country who do not know what the functions of government are or how they are carried out. This is an opportunity to illustrate them to them.

I want to say just one word with reference to the coinage. I am not speaking with reference to the effect it may have upon the Treasury, because I believe that the Government could stand \$2,000,000 more put in circulation; but I believe that if the Congress of the United States thinks it worthy to hold a great naval and military celebration and to invite all the world to come and join with them on account of this first settlement, and if it is worthy of the various States of this Union to clasp hands and properly commemorate this celebration, then I say it is worthy that it should be carried out by the United States, and a distinctive coin sent abroad throughout the land to carry its lesson of history and to make its impress upon the people of this great country, and as to whether or not it costs the Government \$800,000 to do it is not a bagatelle, that is not the question.

All nations in their history have commemorated some great event by some commemorative coin, something which can pass from hand to hand, and hence is taught a lesson which is of great value, and if it is worthy that we should commemorate this event for the people of the present generation, is it not also worthy that we should send out to this country an ornamental coin that will last for years and thousands of years and may be preserved as an evidence of the fact that we believe that this event should be commemorated in enduring form, not only for three hundred days, but forever, and, if possible, that will be a tribute to those hardy pioneers who braved the dangers of the sea and unknown land and planted the flag of freedom in this country which we are to meet in 1907 to rejoice over, to be proud of, and to shake hands with each other and bridge all chasms created by past differences, and so that we may get together and love our country with true patriotic fervor? I thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Just to recapitulate some figures which I think you gave me, to see whether I am correct. I think you said you expected to get \$500,000 from your concessions?

Mr. WOOL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And that you estimated your gate receipts at \$1,500,000?

Mr. WOOL. That is an estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. And that you estimated the profits from the silver medals at \$800,000?

Mr. WOOL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That the State of Virginia is going to give \$200,000 to assist you?

Mr. WOOL. Yes, sir; they have already given it.

The CHAIRMAN. You have disposed of a million dollars in stock?

Mr. WOOL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Making in all \$4,000,000?

Mr. WOOL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Those are your sole items or principal items on the receipts?

Mr. WOOL. Yes, sir; that is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, in your expenses for construction you estimate \$2,000,000?

Mr. WOOL. We find that it will cost, according to our revised budget, \$2,400,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate of the expense of operation was at that time \$1,000,000?

Mr. WOOL. That is an estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you seen any reason to revise any of these estimates?

Mr. WOOL. Only as I have stated. It will cost us, according to my way of figuring it, \$2,400,000 to produce the exposition, of which \$200,000 is contributed by the State of Virginia and \$800,000 which would be contributed, if I may use the term, by the Government in allowing its credit on the coinage of 1,000,000 two-dollar pieces, and that \$1,400,000 would therefore have to be raised and financed by the exposition company, including the debt upon its stock. That would open the gates of the exposition and we would take off from the operation of the exposition \$2,000,000, \$1,000,000 of which would be used to pay operating expenses and \$1,000,000 of which would be used to pay off all debts we had at the opening of the exposition, including the subscription to the stock.

The CHAIRMAN. According to your figures you will have \$4,000,000 of receipts and \$3,400,000 of expenses. Therefore, at the end of the exposition you will have, if your figures are correct, \$600,000 plus whatever is the value of your real estate to apply to the redemption of the million dollars of stock taken by local persons?

Mr. WOOL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much do you calculate your property is going to be worth at the end of the exposition?

Mr. WOOL. It would be a fair estimate at this time to say that the property would be worth from \$400,000 to \$500,000.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you will have \$1,000,000 to apply to paying back these gentlemen who have taken stock locally?

Mr. WOOL. That is correct. This is based largely upon estimates, but we hope that that will be the case. Still we are some of us prepared to lose, if necessary, if we can have the people of the country come and see us and go back and say they had a good time and that they saw what was worth being seen.

The CHAIRMAN. Whatever money is left over, whether it is a million or not, will be applied to the redemption of the stock?

Mr. WOOL. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you prepared to tell this committee who have taken up that stock and the conditions under which the subscription is made?

Mr. WOOL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any printed material that we can examine and see the nature of the contract?

Mr. WOOL. No, sir. I can tell you in brief terms whatever is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. Asking for the purpose of securing information, I understand that \$100,000 of your stock has been subscribed by the steam railways and steamboat companies that run from Washington to Norfolk. Have they prorated it among themselves?

Mr. WOOL. That stock was taken by the railroads.

The CHAIRMAN. And presumably they expect to get a good many advantages to themselves in carrying passengers to the exposition?

Mr. WOOL. It took a great deal of effort to get them to take the stock.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not expect they will get a profit from carrying the passengers?

Mr. WOOL. I think they will.

The CHAIRMAN. They are entitled to receive their money back after the exposition is over, provided you have any money. Do you not think it might be better to pay back the United States or the State of Virginia for their gratuity rather than to pay back these people already benefited?

Mr. WOOL. I will reply to your question by saying that our financial plan was such that the amount necessary that we should return to our preferred stockholders, who practically hold certificates of indebtedness of the country—the preferred stock is very much in the nature of a certificate of indebtedness. It has no voting power. It is called a preferred stock, cumulative and bearing interest, and I will say further that the people of our community were willing to take upon themselves a great exposition, with the labor and the necessary energy that is required, but they were unable to lose the amounts of their contributions that they made.

Mr. RODENBERG. From past experiences, I do not think that you gentlemen will be worried about the amount you are going to pay back to the stockholders.

Mr. WOOL. Even if that were the case, I can see very clearly why they should be paid back, rather than the Government of the United States, and that is this: It is your event, Virginia's event, and the Government's event. It is not the railroads' event. It is the Government's event, and consequently the United States Government will feel a richer reward if it can instill more pronounced patriotism in its people and love of country.

Mr. RODENBERG. Into the railroads?

Mr. WOOL. As to the railroads, we all know they are commercial institutions.

Mr. BARTLETT. And they would get the profit on this transportation whether they subscribed a dollar or not?

Mr. WOOL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Perhaps when we come down to the financial question, as to the difference between your preferred and common stock, I suppose that Mr. Myers is the gentleman who will be put on the stand?

Mr. WOOL. Mr. Myers is as competent to answer that question as anybody.

STATEMENT OF MR. O. C. BATCHELOR, OF GENERAL COUNSEL, JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Mr. BATCHELOR. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, in looking roughly over the figures which appear in the statement filed by Mr. Tucker, showing the expenditures of the United States Government in connection with other expositions, I made a rough

summary which amounted to more than \$20,000,000 that this Government has expended on this account, starting with the Philadelphia Centennial.

Now, all the arguments that have been adduced before Congress in support of these expenditures should count for us, and we claim that more arguments should not be needed to entitle Virginia to the event which Virginia proposes to celebrate to the small pittance which by comparison this bill appropriates for the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition, and we will consider arguments which have heretofore been made and which have been effective in behalf of other expositions as in this record.

But, in addition to those arguments, we claim that we have considerations which entitle us to liberal treatment at the hands of the Federal Government.

Now, the bill which was passed last March, and which has committed this Government to a naval and military celebration——

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Bowersock). Within certain limits, as prescribed?

Mr. BATCHELOR. I was coming to that feature of the bill, in order to answer the suggestion made by the chairman who just vacated the seat you now occupy.

The limitation here is on the amount to be expended, and not on the invitation which the President is authorized to extend. I want the committee to bear in mind the distinction between those two limitations, or, rather, I want it borne in mind that the limitation is upon the amount to be expended and not upon the invitation to be extended. The President's proclamation is to go to all the nations of all the earth under the terms of this bill, and it invites participation not only by the naval fleets of the world, but by the military organizations of the world.

The President was not told in his proclamation to say that you must limit your acceptance of this invitation in accordance with the \$250,000 appropriation which the bill authorized. The President's proclamation contains no such limitation, and while I have not seen Mr. Tucker's credentials with which he went to Europe, I venture the assertion that there is no limitation in them as to the extent of the participation which these invited guests are to make.

Now, let us look at this limitation which is in this bill—that is \$250,000. Only \$175,000, Mr. Chairman, is available for entertainment purposes, and as shown by the letters here of the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War that is only sufficient to wine and dine the officers. It is an open secret that this \$250,000 was not the deliberate opinion or expression of anybody as to what would be needed to carry out the objects of this bill.

I know if the bill were read by a person who was not on the ground and knew nothing of the history of the fight which was made to secure the passage of this bill the presumption would be that there was a calculation made by somebody and as a result of that calculation \$250,000 was put into this bill, but if you gentlemen do not know it to be a fact, I know it to be a fact, because I was intimately connected with the preparation of this bill, and Mr. Tawney can enlighten you on that point, namely, that \$250,000 was put in the bill as a dernier resort to get the permission of the Speaker to recognize Mr. Maynard on a motion to suspend the rules for its passage.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Bowersock). There was something else in addition to that; there was another reason.

Mr. MAYNARD. You mean to meet the views of the minority of the committee.

Mr. BATCHELOR. I would like to know what was the other reason.

The CHAIRMAN. Perhaps we will take that up later.

Mr. BARTLETT. The majority of the committee reported a bill looking to the participation of the Government by an exhibit of \$275,000.

Mr. MAYNARD. A building at \$150,000 and an exhibit of \$200,000.

Mr. BARTLETT. The purpose of the majority of the committee last session was for the Government to participate in this exposition by furnishing a building and an exhibit; that was what this committee did.

Mr. BATCHELOR. I understand from Mr. Tawney, and he and I together prepared this bill at the last moment—I think I am not stating anything that Mr. Tawney would object to, but if so I ask that it not go into the record—Mr. Tawney's opinion was that if we would reduce it down to this small amount and get it through Mr. Cannon we would get an entering wedge, and when this bill was being discussed on the floor of the House it was openly charged by Mr. Littlefield that we were just getting our nose into the crib and the head would follow. That statement was not repudiated by us.

We expressly declined at the last moment when Mr. Littlefield said: "I will favor it if you will not come back." We said: "No." In the Senate when Senator Daniel was about to put the bill on its passage one of the Senators said: "Will you agree not to come back?" The Senator said: "No." So I say it was understood all around here by people who gave the matter any attention last winter that this amount was not an adequate amount, and that additional provision would have to be made later.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Bowersock). Might it not be well to say here that no man now can say within \$100,000 what amount will be necessary, no man knows to what extent foreign nations will participate in the maneuvers, and until that is known no man can say what is necessary for their entertainment?

Mr. BATCHELOR. That is very true. We can only do the best we can with the lights before us. It will be too late at the next session.

(Mr. Gardner resumed the chair.)

Mr. Chairman, that you may be advised of the present stage of this discussion, I have just explained that when this measure was passed last winter it was commonly understood on the floor of the House and stated in the discussion there that this was only the entering wedge.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that stated by the opponents or the advocates of the bill?

Mr. BATCHELOR. By both sides, or rather it was stated by the opponents of the bill and acquiesced in by the advocates. Mr. Littlefield and the gentleman from Nebraska, who is now in the Senate—Mr. Burkett—both, or one made the statement and the other indorsed it; that it was the entering wedge, or that we were just getting our nose into the crib and the head would follow, and I think the worthy chairman of this committee on a certain occasion, when he made a very happy address defending himself from an unwarranted attack, used the simile at the last session of the camel getting his head in.

It might have been necessary or the chairman thought it was necessary. There was evidently a feeling in his mind that the camel might go further.

Now, whether this amount was thought by Congress last winter to be sufficient or not is not the question. The question for this Congress is. Is it sufficient? The hospitality of the Government is pledged, and pledged without limit, say what you will about the limit as to the amount of the entertainment fund. The acceptances of our guests, as I think Mr. Tucker has satisfied us, are going to be generous or numerous, and our hospitality must be generous. The Government's participation in this event you gentlemen, it seems to me, should consider in two aspects. First, as it respects the participation of foreign governments—that is, as it respects our invited guests—and, second, as it respects our own citizenship.

Mr. BARTLETT. One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for the official entertainment of the military and naval representatives?

Mr. BATCHELOR. Yes, sir; and then \$50,000 for the Army; making \$175,000 all told.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. How much do you estimate that it will require to entertain properly?

Mr. BATCHELOR. Of course Mr. Morton and Mr. Taft, in their communications last winter, made figures of two amounts for the wining and dining of the officers, but I say in considering the duty of the Government as respects its foreign guests—

Mr. GOLDFOGLE (interrupting). What besides wining and dining—have you any idea?

Mr. BATCHELOR. We will come to that in a few moments. I want first to lay down what I conceive to be the considerations which should guide you gentlemen in the discharge of your duty in this matter.

Mr. BOWERSOCK. Where did you get your expression “wining and dining?”

Mr. BATCHELOR. That is my paraphrase for the entertainment of the officers of the navies and armies of the world.

The CHAIRMAN. I think you are greatly mistaken in assuming that it is confined to the officers. If I recollect properly the wording of the statute, it says “representatives.”

Mr. BATCHELOR. It says: “Official entertainment of foreign military and naval representatives.” but I adhere to this proposition as fundamental, our invitation is without limit. We can not control the acceptances, and therefore the last Congress made inadequate provision for the entertainment—call it entertainment—and it is the duty of this Congress to supply that omission.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. And for that reason I ask you the question in all seriousness, have you any idea as to the amount that will be required in addition to that already provided?

Mr. BATCHELOR. That is just the point I am now discussing.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. I am trying to ascertain what you regard as an adequate sum.

Mr. GILBERT. This bill does not carry anything additional for the purpose, and therefore it is not necessary to discuss it.

Mr. BARTLETT. You had better put something in the bill. This bill does not seem to provide anything additional for the entertainment of the official representatives at this exposition.

Mr. BATCHELOR. I am assuming that the estimates made last winter by the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War, which would about aggregate \$175,000, will be sufficient for that character of entertainment, but there is in addition other forms and phases of entertainment necessary or proper, and those are provided for in this bill.

Now, gentlemen, here, it seems to me, is the fundamental consideration. Our guests coming here from abroad in response to the invitation which the Government has issued represent the might and majesty of the earth, and you gentlemen, in considering the character and extent of the entertainment you will afford them, must keep in mind the personnel of your guests, what they represent, and what they will expect from us as the richest nation of the earth by way of entertainment, and you must consider motives of policy as well.

You must consider motives of policy when you come to the determination of the question and on what scale we are to entertain. I say this, gentlemen, you can not afford to have 100 foreign vessels out there in this harbor, with perhaps 2,000 or 3,000 commissioned officers aboard, and no place for them to come ashore and intermingle. There must be provision for their reception on the land. I think the chairman concedes the propriety of the social rendezvous hall for the commissioned officers of the Navy. I think the chairman concedes the propriety of the social rendezvous hall for the commissioned officers of the Army, and the rendezvous hall for the men of the Navy and the rendezvous hall for the men of the Army. If I am correct in my supposition that much is conceded by the honorable chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. I concede the propriety. So far there is nothing improper.

Mr. BATCHELOR. That is all I meant to say. I am correct in the assumption that your distinguished chairman concedes the propriety or that it would not be improper—

The CHAIRMAN. You have it now exactly.

Mr. BATCHELOR. To have these things on the land. Then the principle for which we contend is conceded, and the only remaining question is how far we shall extend that principle. You admit you must go ashore to entertain. Shall our entertainment be elaborate is the next question.

Shall we have this pier, which shall not only serve as a convenience, but under the terms of this bill we are required to illuminate the pier, so as to make it a feature of special attractiveness when viewed from the fleets of the nations of the world. What would be better than to have a large electric sign above the arch with some proper inscription, "America welcomes the world?"

I think this little bit of ornamentation, if you leave out the utility of the pier, would be well worth the expenditure of a few hundred thousand dollars when this Government is on parade for the inspection of the nations of the earth. We must not forget that this is a sentimental exposition, and while that is so it seems to me it is perfectly proper to have such a celebration. We are immersed in materialism and commercial prosperity as never before, striving for the things that perish with the using, and it seems to me it is a proper time for us to pause and revert back to our early beginning of the heroic days of the nation and study anew the fundamental principles which have made the nation great, and certainly there is no more

appropriate spot in America to imbibe those lessons than the soil of Virginia.

Just as the other expositions have had their features, the cascades, the gardens, and the tower at Buffalo, so you will make this pier our feature of especial attractiveness, and it seems to me that the Federal Government when it has several thousands of foreign officers and a hundred thousand of foreign soldiers and sailors in attendance can well afford to spend a little money in ornamentation aside from the utility of the pier, which appears to justify its construction. Otherwise you will have no means of easy communication between your guests on the ships and on the shore, and you must remember your military guests will be in encampments on the shore, and your naval guests will be on the ships afloat, and this is the connecting link between the two.

Just one word more.

The CHAIRMAN. It is now twenty minutes after 1 o'clock, and in view of the fact that the gentleman is to continue for some time longer and there are questions to be asked, perhaps it would be better for us to take a recess and meet again at 2 o'clock.

Mr. BATCHELOR. My pleasure is the committee's pleasure.

Thereupon the committee took a recess until 2 o'clock p. m.

The committee reassembled at 2 o'clock p. m., in pursuance of recess taken, Hon. Augustus P. Gardner in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order. Proceed, Mr. Batchellor.

**STATEMENT OF MR. O. D. BATCHELLOR, OF GENERAL COUNSEL
FOR THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION COMPANY—Resumed.**

Mr. BATCHELLOR. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, for the rest of my remarks I shall assume that my argument, plus the concession of the chairman, has demonstrated the propriety of entertainment quarters on the shore for the officers and men of the Navy and Army who shall be in attendance as the guests of the United States; but I shall have to rely upon my argument alone, supplemented, however, by what those who addressed you before me have said, to demonstrate the propriety of the pier.

But assuming that we have the entertainment quarters on shore, and that we have the pier as the means of bringing naval guests and military guests into free and easy communication, to say nothing of the ornamental features, let us suppose that our guests have gone ashore; they have met in social converse, and they have been wined and dined. Assuming that that is the meaning of entertainment in the original measure, is that to be the end of their entertainment?

Now, whether the United States Government has anything there to show them or not, there is going to be other entertainment for them—the warpath, for example; but there is also going to be, as Mr. Wool has explained, a wonderful historical exhibit made by the States; there is going to be an exhibit of the resources of most of the States.

And the question comes, is it a legitimate part of their entertainment for the United States Government to make an exhibit there of so much of its resources as relates to the history of the country and to the Navy and Army branches of the Government, and those things which pertain to marine appliances? The Government exhibit, as defined in this bill, specifies the Life-Saving Service, the Revenue-Cutter Service, the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, the Army and Navy, the Light-House Service, the wireless-telegraphy service, the department of good roads, and the Bureau of Fisheries.

Mr. POLLARD. Mr. Chairman, before you take up that feature of it, personally I would like to have from the witness his views—and I think the committee would enjoy them, too—on this matter of entertainment—an expression of just what you think the Government should do in the way of entertainment aside from what has been indicated in the bill; in other words, just what entertainment you think the United States should furnish for our foreign visitors.

Mr. BATCHELLOR. The bill states our view: First, a social building or place of rendezvous for the commissioned officers of the Navy in attendance; second, a like building for the commissioned officers of the Army in attendance; third, a like building for the sailors in attendance; fourth, a like building for the soldiers in attendance—a place where they may meet in social concourse; and fifth and sixth, a hospital for each branch—Army and Navy—you might say.

Mr. MYERS. There is only one hospital provided.

Mr. BATCHELLOR. I thought there were two. Those buildings seem to us to be essential if the visitors are to come ashore.

Mr. MAYNARD. The soldiers will come ashore anyway.

Mr. BATCHELLOR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Have the foreign nations accepted the invitation to send the soldiery?

Mr. TUCKER. No, sir. I stated before that the invitation for the soldiery was not accepted to any such extent as it was for the navy.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Has there been any official acceptance of the invitations to send the soldiery?

Mr. TUCKER. Yes; Belgium has officially accepted the invitation to send a number of officers and troops. We had hoped to get a good many regiments, but I found in Germany and other countries that they had some misgivings about sending their troops to a foreign country. But I did have a very good assurance in England that a good detachment would be sent, but I do not think there will be anything like a commensurate representation.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Belgium has accepted, then?

Mr. TUCKER. Yes.

Mr. BATCHELLOR. The bill requires, in addition, that our own soldiers, as many as can be spared, be encamped there during this period, and that the militia of the States be invited to encamp alongside the regulars, the idea being that they will be instructed in camp life.

Mr. POLLARD. May I ask you another question? What, in your judgment, do the exposition people think the Government should appropriate for this entertainment—how much?

Mr. BATCHELLOR. The bill lumps the buildings and the sum and leaves the apportionment of it to the Treasury Department.

The CHAIRMAN. It lumps a good deal besides those buildings, though, where you find \$400,000 for the expenditure, if I recall rightly in that section.

Mr. BATCHELLOR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You lump a good deal under it besides buildings. For instance, the building for exhibit of the products and resources of Alaska, and so on, and a building for the United States Government exhibit. That is all included in section 3, together with those entertainment buildings and the Bureau of Fisheries exhibit—all for the sum of \$500,000, without specifying what amount shall go to each item.

Mr. BATCHELLOR. I will explain that, as I proceed, Mr. Pollard. The buildings which I have enumerated, the entertainment buildings and the hospitals—

Mr. BARTLETT. You say these buildings shall not exceed \$500,000?

Mr. BATCHELLOR. I understand; but I say, in addition to the buildings which I have enumerated, the bill provides for the building to house the Government exhibit, the propriety of which I was discussing. It also provides for the building to house our insular and Territorial exhibits. All those buildings, it says, shall cost not to exceed \$500,000, and it says they shall be distributed as the Department shall deem proper.

Now, of course, the principal building items will be the exhibit buildings for the Government and for the insular and Territorial exhibits, so that, if you determine that these exhibits are proper, it follows necessarily that you will put up the buildings; so that, it seems to me, the matter for decision is, Shall this Government make an exhibit from the Departments enumerated in this section 1?

Now, when our guests go ashore and begin to look around, as they will, at what is on exhibition, that exhibition will be to them the exhibition of the United States Government. It matters not that we know that is not the case. They are invited to this spot by the United States Government. They consider themselves the guests of the United States, and they will not discriminate between a celebration on the water and a celebration on the land, as respects proprietorship.

We can not escape that. We can not send out literature and educate them to understand the difference. We can not get them to say, "This is a creditable naval celebration, which is all the United States Government is responsible for, and this is a discreditable land exhibition, for which the State of Virginia is responsible."

The impression they will take back home will be determined more largely by what they see on the land than by what they see on the water. Why? Those naval officers and men, if they stay on the water, will see nothing but water and ships—things that they are accustomed to seeing. They will take back with them no favorable impressions of this country or of its resources.

Mr. BOWERSOCK. Let me call your attention to the fact that heretofore the great burden of this exposition has been the naval feature. That has been the thing talked about more than all other things put together. Now you are at the other side and belittling that.

The CHAIRMAN. That is to draw the people as a great attraction. But now he is discussing the people who come on the ships. [Laughter.]

Mr. BATCHELLOR. I am talking about the duty of the Government to entertain and instruct the people who come. Do we want them to go back with an inadequate conception of this country? Do we want them to go back with their appreciation of our hospitality lessened—their estimate of it lessened?

Mr. POLLARD. I would like, Mr. Chairman, to have the gentleman's opinion on the matter I asked him before. He kind of gets away from my question. Maybe I can make myself understood better by prefacing my remarks this way: Suppose this committee should see fit to go no further than the act went that was passed by the last Congress?

Suppose we cut out all these other matters that you have inserted in this bill and simply provide for the entertainment of the foreign representatives of the army and navy that come. In that event, how much money do you think we should appropriate in addition to what has already been appropriated?

Mr. BATCHELLOR. That depends upon the definition of the word "entertainment."

Mr. POLLARD. That is what I wanted to get your idea of.

Mr. BATCHELLOR. I conceive it to be, first, the holding of such social functions as those in charge—the army and navy officers of this country in charge—shall see proper—

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. As, for instance—

Mr. BATCHELLOR. How many of these functions should be held, how frequently, how expensive the wines should be, etc., I am not prepared to say. I am not versed in that matter.

Mr. POLLARD. That is a matter I would like to have your opinion on.

Mr. BATCHELLOR. The only estimate on that, which I conceive to mean that, is what the Department submitted here last winter.

Mr. MAYNARD. You are not seeking to add to that entertainment?

Mr. BATCHELLOR. Not at all. I understood the Secretary of the Navy to mean from \$130,000 that that was the amount he intended to be expended on social functions, and that the Secretary of War intended to mean that he and his officers would spend that amount on military guests.

Mr. POLLARD. In other words, if the committee decides to go no further—that is, if the committee decides to make no further exhibit than what is already provided for; if we do not make exhibits for our foreign possessions and insular possessions, there is already enough money appropriated?

Mr. BATCHELLOR. Yes; that is my view, if you do not want to bring them on the land.

Mr. POLLARD. Suppose they come on land; you concede we must entertain?

Mr. BATCHELLOR. Yes.

Mr. POLLARD. If we do not go further and make these other exhibitions that you ask us to make, then we are furnishing sufficient money already?

Mr. BATCHELLOR. No; if they come on land—

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. How would you spend this amount of money in the bill already passed?

Mr. BATCHELLOR. My notion is of what the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy had in mind. You can question them

further. But my notion is they meant those bills should go to the caterers and for supplies to be eaten and drunk.

The CHAIRMAN. As to those estimates which came to the committee last year, the Secretaries went somewhat into the cost of dinners. For instance, they said that the commander of the fleet, whatever his title would be, would be presumed to give such and such a number of dinners at such and such a cost, and the expenses of the various vessels were figured out that way. That is on the files and in the archives of our committee. Secretary Taft did not go into as much detail. That, I understand, was taken care of in our legislation last year. What the gentleman refers to is the caterers' bills as having already been provided for.

Mr. BATCHELLOR. Yes. I hope we have that issue clearly before us, of that much of the case clearly in hand; that the provision which has thus far been made provides not even for the renting of a dining room on the shore, and that those were functions which it was anticipated would be held on the ships. So that it brings us back to the pivotal point in the whole controversy—Shall we bring them ashore?

Mr. BOWERSOCK. It does not seem to me that this language conveys that idea. I do not think it should be left in that way. I think it is in the discretion of those who spend this money to spend it wherever they may desire to—on shore or off. If they take these people on shore they will entertain them there to some extent. They will have to get the cloth cut according to the goods they have, now and in the future.

Mr. BATCHELLOR. However that may be, I believe that the committee will sustain this proposition, that we ought to bring them ashore; that the shore part of their stay here will be the most enjoyable part to the seamen; that unless we do show them courtesies on shore they will be disappointed.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, let us get at the question; let us see if we can get at it this way. I think I understand what Mr. Pollard means. There is the picture [indicating] of the exposition grounds, with some view of the buildings which it is proposed to erect at Government expense, and others at the expense of the various States or of the exposition company. We will now assume that the officers of the fleet are not going to stay on board their vessels all the time unless you put a guard upon them to keep them there.

They having come ashore to see the exposition, let us suppose the United States Government has no exposition for them to see. Your company has one; the States have one; but the Government exhibit is omitted from that plan. Nevertheless there is no place on shore especially set off for the entertainment of our guests in the nature of a clubhouse, either for the enlisted men or the officers. Now, what entertainment other than the Government exhibit, as provided for in this bill, do you think ought to be furnished for them on shore? Do you think it should be a clubhouse? Do you think it should be a Y. M. C. A.? Have you any ideas as to how much that necessary entertainment will cost, on the assumption that we are going to leave out all Government participation in the land exhibit?

Mr. POLLARD. That is my idea exactly. That is what I was trying to get him to state.

Mr. BATCHELLOR. Mr. Myers, does our project put an estimate on the cost of social rendezvous buildings?

Mr. MYERS. Yes; we made an estimate on this.

Mr. BATCHELLOR. Have we that estimate here?

Mr. MYERS. We have not.

Mr. BATCHELLOR. Mr. Myers, the governor of ways and means, says that in figuring up the \$500,000 we made an apportionment of so much to the Government exhibit, so much to the insular and Territorial exhibit buildings, so much to the social rendezvous building for the Navy, so much for the Army, so much for the soldiers and sailors, and so much for the hospital. We have the details at home, the elements which make up the \$500,000. But, gentlemen, I do insist that this Government can not afford to have this exposition on the land and leave out a Government exhibit.

As I say, you must consider the bad impression which it must make upon these thousands of foreign guests that we will have, that the Government should not make an exhibit there, especially of the resources which relate to the character of the exposition, in harmony with the provisions of the bill which was passed.

Mr. HOWELL. The invitation, as I understand it, extended to these foreign powers did not say anything about an industrial exposition. They are simply invited to participate in a naval and marine exhibit.

Mr. BATCHELLOR. This is not an industrial exhibit which we are asking the Government to make. There is nothing in the way of agriculture except a forestry exhibit, and there is nothing in the way of a mineral exhibit.

Mr. HOWELL. The invitation did not include anything of that kind?

Mr. BATCHELLOR. No, sir; and we are not asking for an exhibit of that kind—simply an exhibit of matters that relate to the Army and Navy, and also incidentally to history. In other words, we are asking for the exhibit which comes within these three adjectives. Here is the title of the bill passed last winter:

An act to provide for celebrating the birth of the American nation, the first permanent settlement of English-speaking people on the Western Hemisphere, by the holding of an international naval, marine, and military celebration in the vicinity of Jamestown, on the waters of Hampton Roads, in the State of Virginia; to provide for a suitable and permanent commemoration of said event, and to authorize an appropriation in aid thereof, and for other purposes.

We are asking simply for the exhibits appropriate to these three adjectives, "naval, military, and marine." That is all we ask, and I am fearful that the minds of the committee have not been made clear on that point. There is nothing out of harmony between the express object of the bill passed last winter and the character of the exhibit which this bill provides for, except perhaps the matter of good roads.

Mr. POLLARD. Do you think the bill passed last session would include fisheries?

Mr. BATCHELLOR. I think a marine exhibition would include fisheries; yes. But whether it included fisheries or not—I think it would—an aquarium, which would furnish, it seems to me, so much of entertainment and instruction to our guests, would not be an improper investment.

The CHAIRMAN. How about a menagerie?

Mr. BATCHELLOR. We are going to have that.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you not supply the aquarium, too?

Mr. THOMAS S. SOUTHWATE, governor of exploitations and exhibits. The Government expended \$100,000 in transporting salt water

from Hampton to St. Louis to supply the fisheries exhibit at the St. Louis fair. It spent \$100,000 for that purpose alone.

Mr. BATCHELLOR. Replying to the query which the chairman propounded, as to whether we could not put up the money required for an aquarium, I say, No. I simply mean that we are already taxed by the plan and scope which we have outlined to our utmost limit, and when the chairman talks about our estimates of receipts from concessions and admissions and other sources leaving us a clear profit of a million dollars, he should remember that is all exposition talk and pre-exposition talk. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. It is not the chairman's talk.

Mr. BATCHELLOR. I mean it is our estimate, not yours. But if the chairman will find us a banker who will lend us the money we need for present construction purposes and take that estimate for the return of the money we will surrender this contest now. Of course we have visions of great income there, but the bankers do not see them as we do, and we need present financial aid. We must have it. Of course if we can not get it here we will have to borrow what we can in addition to what we have already raised and what our poor people have already subscribed. But that subscription list will be furnished you, and you will see from the size of the subscriptions that they do not come from wealthy corporations. The bulk of the subscriptions come from the poor people of that community. From our view of it, it is merely an accident of residence that has put that burden upon us.

It is not our celebration any more than it is yours. The birthplace of the nation happened to be in territory which is now a part of Virginia, and therefore the obligation was on Virginia to take the initiative and on the people of that immediate vicinity to bear the brunt of the undertaking; and I believe that our people have come up and responded nobly, considering their ability. But I do not look upon the contribution which the Government makes as a gratuity, especially since it has inaugurated this naval celebration.

Now, gentlemen, another reason why the Government should make an exhibit of such a character as this bill contemplates—and I pass now to the second division of my subject—is a consideration which should appeal to you in your determination of this question as respects our own citizenship. We down in Virginia think that perhaps the Government entered upon an unwise policy, or some of us do, when it acquired possessions in other seas. But whatever may have been our convictions upon that subject, and whether the Government acted wisely or unwisely in planting its standard on the other side of the world, it is now an accomplished fact, and with that fact the necessity for a navy comes. It is no longer a question of whether the United States is going to become a world power. Just the other day we had an illustration that she is now in every sense a world power—in the conference recently assembled at Algieras concerning the affairs of Morocco, Africa. Then, gentlemen, with the necessity for a navy comes the necessity for men to man the Navy. We know that Japan's superiority in her recent contest was not so much because of the size and efficiency of her ships as it was because she had those ships manned by sailors who were inured to sea service—and she has a limitless reserve for that use.

Mr. BARTLETT. A good many of the ships were officered by Americans, as I understand. [Laughter]

Mr. BATCHELLOR. That is because there is no need for those to fight on our ships at this time. But if this little cloud that some of the politicians, I believe, are magnifying, of contemplated war between this country and Japan should grow, I expect we would need those men who helped Japan to help us, and there is no use trying to deny the fact that the need of this country is men to man the ships. If we had a war of any considerable duration, would we not have to take landsmen to supply the ranks of those who should fall or go down?

How are we going to stimulate a pride in our Navy except by bringing our young men from the interior to a knowledge of the Navy? And how can we better school them than in this exposition? The knowledge which they there get will produce pride, and pride will beget affection, and affection will beget a readiness to serve, so that, gentlemen, if this exposition, this naval celebration, were viewed from no other standpoint than the standpoint of the educational feature, in having the young men of our country informed regarding our Navy and recruiting our naval strength, it would be well worth the investment.

Now, people are coming to this exposition. The naval and military features will draw it, but the land exposition and the exploitation, which the land exposition is going to give to the Jamestown Exposition Company, will double that attendance; and the more attractive you make the land exposition, the more money you put on the land, the larger attendance you are going to have. The greater the expenditure on the land the greater the appropriation that will be made by our people for the entertainment of officers, because they will know that the size of the entertainment will depend largely on the investment on the land, so that if this is to be a training school, an educational institute, to instruct the youth of our interior regarding our Navy, the next important thing is to have as large an attendance as possible, and this Government exhibit of the Army and Navy, of the appliances of the Light-House Service, the Revenue-Cutter Service, the wireless-telegraph service, and the other items mentioned in the bill will interest the young men from the interior, will turn their thought and attention to the sea, and on that ground alone, it seems to me, the Government should make the exhibit we ask for.

The question was asked this morning if we had not already exhibited these things all over the country.

Mr. BARTLETT. I asked that; yes.

Mr. BATCHELLOR. That is true in one sense, in a limited sense, but it is not true that we have exhibited them literally all over the country. The exhibition at Charleston, S. C., was simply insignificant. I do not mean to say that the Government exhibit there was discreditable, but the result was insignificant, because of the small attendance. I do not recall that there was much of an exhibit at Atlanta.

Mr. BARTLETT. Two hundred thousand dollars for Government building and exhibit; that was in 1895.

Mr. BATCHELLOR. We know that the exhibits made West—at Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, and Portland—were attended by only a small percentage of the people from the eastern half of the country, and

the fact is that most of the people in the eastern half of the country are ignorant of those exhibits.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Will they give more attention to an exhibit in the eastern part of the country?

Mr. BATCHELLOR. It being held in the eastern part of the country, and being distinctly naval, it will turn the attention of the eastern people to the naval exhibit on the shore; it being a naval and marine celebration, it will emphasize the exhibit on the land.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. And therefore the necessity of making that a distinctive feature?

Mr. BATCHELLOR. Yes; that seems to me to be logical.

Mr. MCKINNEY. I would like to ask him a question.

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Mr. MCKINNEY. Can you imagine a successful exhibition down there entirely confined to a naval exhibition? Suppose that exhibition were confined to matters outlined in the invitation by the United States; can you imagine that being successful without something on the land to extend it, and to assist in accommodation, and so on?

Mr. BATCHELLOR. I do not myself believe it would be a success. I do not believe it would be enjoyable to the men who came on the ships.

The CHAIRMAN. It is your intention to go ahead, is it not, whether we appropriate another cent or not?

Mr. BATCHELLOR. Yes; to go ahead and strain ourselves to the last limit.

Mr. MCKINNEY. You are going to have a land exposition?

Mr. BATCHELLOR. Yes; unless the stars fall. [Laughter.]

Mr. MCKINNEY. What you want, in addition to that, is aid in rounding out the exposition?

Mr. BATCHELLOR. Yes. We want the Government to be represented there as an exhibitor, just as the other States will be represented. We confine its exhibits to those articles and things which are appropriate to a naval, marine, and military celebration; and there comes the line of demarkation between this exhibit and the exhibit you made at the industrial expositions. And we want a historical exhibit also.

Now, whether you shall make an exhibit or not, insular and territorial perhaps, and of possessions, it is not a matter of so much concern to us, but it seemed to us that it would be a good governmental policy. It will help those possessions.

Mr. BARTLETT. I want to say this: It would help us get rid of some of them if we exhibited a little more than we did at St. Louis. I am willing to exhibit them very often if it will have that effect. [Laughter.]

Mr. BATCHELLOR. That is the first feature, now, that we ask the Government to exhibit within appropriate limits, as any other exhibitor. Then, secondly, we ask the Government, through its coinage feature, which we thought would be better than a direct appropriation, to bear a portion of the expense of creating this exposition, which primarily has fallen on the Jamestown Exposition Company. You gentlemen who have not given the matter thought in detail, can have no conception of the cost of creating an exposition covering three hundred-odd acres of land. The lighting plant alone will cost more than a half million dollars. We have to furnish the light, and power, and streets, and sewers, and all the sanitation.

The CHAIRMAN. Did I not understand that the city of Norfolk is going to build a boulevard and furnish a water supply?

Mr. BATCHELLOR. The city of Norfolk contemplates furnishing us water, but the mains and pipes we have had to construct.

Mr. BARTLETT. You have your own sewage system? You had to do that?

Mr. BATCHELLOR. Yes. We had to get rid of a lot of stagnant water.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you contemplate the installation of a sewage system?

Mr. BATCHELLOR. Yes; we have done that already. How could we insure the health of people who came there without it?

The CHAIRMAN. My attention was not drawn to it before.

Mr. MAYNARD. It is all completed——

Mr. BATCHELLOR. As most of you gentlemen doubtless remember without an explanation of it——

The CHAIRMAN. I did not see any elaborate sewage work.

Mr. BATCHELLOR. You may have seen the manholes.

Among the utilities and conveniences in which the Government is directly interested is that large parade ground, which we have fringed with 220 large apple trees, which were transplanted and which will be in full bloom when the exposition opens. It is estimated that 30,000 people can stand under the shade of those trees and watch the soldiers as they drill.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Batchellor, it is 3 o'clock, and I think the committee has really heard enough on the general principles, as you might say, as to the necessity there may be for us properly to celebrate this event; and if, perhaps, you will more especially explain the individual features in continuing your remarks, we shall be glad. Explain more in detail the particular features you have in mind, if you please.

Mr. BATCHELLOR. I will give way to Mr. Myers to do that.

The CHAIRMAN. Before you sit down I would like to ask you one or two questions. This is the celebration of the three-hundredth anniversary of the landing at Jamestown. I rather think you had a celebration of the two hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the landing at Jamestown coupled with the surrender of Lord Cornwallis.

Mr. BATCHELLOR. I do not recall that there was any connection between the two transactions.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me put it this way: There was a celebration at Yorktown, to which the Government, at all events, contributed. There is to be a celebration at the spit of land which is represented in that picture. Which was the nearest to Jamestown Island in mileage, the Yorktown exposition or this, by an air line?

Mr. BATCHELLOR. The Yorktown exposition by an air line.

The CHAIRMAN. By the most devious road you can get what is it?

Mr. BATCHELLOR. The line of travel is from Yorktown 30 miles down to the site of this exposition here, and then 30 miles up to Jamestown. It is equa distant, but——

The CHAIRMAN. This is within 30 miles of Jamestown?

Mr. BATCHELLOR. Yes. Yorktown is 30 miles that way [indicating on a map], and Jamestown 30 miles that way.

The CHAIRMAN. The Yorktown exposition purported to be held 12 miles from the line at Jamestown.

Mr. BATCHELLOR. No, sir. It is 12 miles from Jamestown to Williamsburg, here [indicating on map], and 7 miles from Williamsburg to Yorktown. That was simply the dedication of a monument in Yorktown. Of course we could not help having Yorktown down in Virginia [laughter].—

Mr. BARTLETT. And you could not help Cornwallis surrendering there? [Laughter.]

Mr. BATCHELLOR. No; we could not help his surrender there. But I never knew before that there was any union of the two events in that celebration. I never understood that there was any emphasis or mention made of the Jamestown historical event in connection with the Yorktown celebration.

The CHAIRMAN. We can look that matter up later and ascertain definitely.

Mr. BATCHELLOR. Certainly that was not a centennial, nor does that suggestion do away with the outlay that the Government has made for this Jamestown exposition. The nations of the earth, through the action taken last winter, were invited to participate, and it is not a question now of whether or not it would be a wise thing for the Government to do. This Government having entered upon a course, having adopted a policy which has no limit to it with reference to the extent or of invitations afforded, it is not a matter now for this Government to choose as to whether it has wisely adopted that course.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what I meant by the discussion of general principles.

Mr. BATCHELLOR. I beg pardon. I was about to be led away. Are there any other questions, gentlemen? If so, I will be glad to answer. Mr. Myers asked me to hold the floor until he got back. [Laughter.]

Mr. TUCKER. If you will permit me, in the statement which I filed there was an appropriation by the Government at Yorktown for the monument. I think Mr. Winthrop, of your State [addressing chairman], made the oration.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I ask that the committee hear Mr. Myers. He is the governor of the ways and means committee of the exposition company.

STATEMENT OF MR. BARTON MYERS, GOVERNOR OF WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE, JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION COMPANY.

The CHAIRMAN. Before you begin I suggest, if it meets with your approval and that of the committee, in view of the fact that the time is passing on, that as much time as possible be given to details of the matter. We have already heard the argument covering the general question as to whether we should fittingly celebrate the occasion or not.

Mr. MYERS. Very well, sir. Now, Mr. Chairman, in providing in that bill for the items of governmental participation, we are not providing for any matters not heretofore thought of. The original proposition last year provided for a sufficient amount to meet the needs of this celebration. But as you will recall, it was finally deemed inexpedient by the committee at that time to pass the bill for more than it did finally provide for. We believe some of those items are

insufficient. We are not, however, seeking at this time to have you increase any of the items that are in the 1905 bill, but rather to provide for others that are necessary for the entertainment of the Army and Navy and for what we think is appropriate to governmental participation.

The fact will be developed later, from other directions, that the amounts in the 1905 bill are not sufficient. For instance, you will observe there that only \$25,000 is appropriated in that bill for the entertainment of the Army, whereas at Yorktown \$20,000 was appropriated for the purpose of entertaining the French visitors alone. Here the soldiers of all countries are invited. The appropriation for Yorktown was only \$162,000 in all, of which \$100,000 was for the monument, and \$20,000 was for the expenses of the committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, and \$20,000 was for the entertainment of the French visitors, and \$22,000 for other purposes. In relation to the item of \$500,000 to meet items enumerated in the pending bill for governmental participation, we made up a budget which unfortunately we have not with us to-day. It is in my desk at home.

We provide as nearly as we can, from information obtained from other expositions, for the cost of those buildings which we believe should be erected. We believe that for the officers of the Army and the Navy there should be suitable places of rendezvous, with reading rooms, smoking rooms, etc., and that the buildings for the soldiers and sailors should be more like those provided by the naval Young Men's Christian Associations. It will keep the men from drinking and gambling houses and give them innocent places of amusement and entertainment, and in the avoidance of drunkenness it will not only have a good moral effect, but may prevent trouble between the sailors of different nationalities who will necessarily come on shore; for whether it is a part of the plan of Congress or not, the sailors of foreign ships and of our own ships are going to come on shore.

It is a point that must be protected. On every ship that comes into port the first object of the sailor is to land, and his next object is to find a groggery or some other place where he may be led astray. The first object in this great aggregation should be to find a place where, as nearly as possible, we may counteract demoralizing influences and provide for those needs. Naturally our position, charged as we have been with the study of this thing for three or four years, has led us to go further into it and think out to a greater extent contingencies before they arise than you gentlemen have been able to do with so many other matters clamoring for your consideration. But we place them before you and call your attention to them; and I can not but think that when you come to consider them you will recognize their importance.

We have sought to be as economical in every matter connected with this exposition as possible, not losing sight of the fact that it is a great national event. It has been indorsed, as you know, by the President in two of his messages as one of the greatest importance to the country to be appropriately celebrated. Mr. Cleveland not only indorsed it in a very strong letter which was published in the papers, but he has accepted the position of chairman of the advisory board of 100 prominent men in this country, and has taken a personal interest in the matter. In his letter he states that he regards the event of such

national importance as to deserve the support of Congress and of the people of this country.

We have had an eye to the economy and have put every limitation possible upon the necessities of the situation, and at the same time have tried to recognize the necessities of the situation beyond the governmental participation. After providing for the officers and sailors, we have only asked you to make an exhibit there on behalf of the Government, such as you have made at other expositions, either to a more or less extent. We ask you to allow an exhibit to be made from the Smithsonian Institution and certain other Departments enumerated in the bill, with the exhibition of historical documents, and so on; and, last of all, we ask you for that coinage item.

It would have been better for us, perhaps, to have asked for an appropriation direct, as we did at the last session of Congress. We would rather prefer to-day to have you appropriate a million dollars. But we have put it in that shape, because of the point that was raised before—the necessity for economy in appropriations—and it is in the effort to meet the judgment of you gentlemen assembled here a year ago that we have sought to put it in a shape which will be more difficult for us to handle. We believe we can handle it, however, and we ask you to make the issue in that form instead of a direct appropriation, because we believe that is in line with your form of participation.

We have to provide there certain utilities that are as essential as the items you undertake in terms to provide for. It is just as essential, for example, that there should be streets and a sewage system and water and electric lights, and various other utilities of which you, representing the Government, receive your share in the entertainment of that part of this celebration which you have assumed, as it is to us.

Our electric-light plant alone will cost \$700,000. It is to light that pier, so as to lend eclat to the situation; to light the camps and the streets, and furnish power to the intramural railroad, and all other purposes for which light and power are used; and then there is the gas plant and the refrigerating plant.

Now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, it was recognized last year by yourselves and by a great many other members of Congress, as well as by the President and the Secretaries of the Departments here, who were heard on the subject, that this is a national event of interest which should be celebrated. The one argument that was raised here was economy, to which I just referred, as our reason for bringing in that request for coinage.

The other argument was that the United States Government, after its experience at St. Louis, could not afford to identify itself again with an exposition which might result in an invitation to foreign countries to send their exhibits here, which later on would have to be housed, with great additional cost, as had happened at St. Louis, and that therefore, whatever was done, the Government must be distinctly exempted from any liability for the exposition feature. We have accepted your verdict. We have provided for that matter. We have limited our exploitations in that direction by our own buildings, and that bill has been so framed and drawn in terms as to avoid any liability to the United States Government for anything that is done in connection with the exhibit on shore. We have made our exhibits

as limited as the importance of the occasion enables us to make them. We have made them largely historical and choice. The amount of floor space, compared with the great exhibitions held heretofore, will be comparatively small, while we believe it will be complete.

Now, I understand the suggestion that was made by the chairman was that the general argument be limited here and that we get into figures; and yet, before we pass entirely from the argument, I want to repeat again what has already been said, as we understand the President's desire and the desire of many who are prominent in naval and military circles, it is that the Navy should be exploited for the educational feature. There should be provision not only for the drawing of the crowd, but also for its entertainment. There should be hotel accommodations for the crowd, which may often run to 100,000 a day. We believe that to the limited extent to which the Government should be asked to contribute to the utilities in aid of our own efforts in this direction, the object sought, as we understand it, will be best accomplished from the military assemblage proposed on shore.

Now, I will be very much pleased to give any information that may be desired on any of these subjects. I believe it was indicated by the chairman that information was wanted from me as the governor on ways and means, and I shall be pleased to answer as to any point that may be suggested.

Mr. POLLARD. I would like to ask this question: What plan you have or how you expect to get this money into circulation—this million \$2 silver pieces? How do you expect to realize from them?

Mr. MYERS. Our idea was that we would use a good many of them in payment of our own bills, our own pay rolls and contractors.

Mr. POLLARD. If that is the case it will necessitate drawing a great amount of it into circulation, or into the hands of the people at once, will it not?

Mr. MYERS. I was going to say we thought we could arrange with a good many of the banks throughout the country to place a few in each and get them distributed in that way. We certainly could do that with the banks in our own immediate section. Then we propose to handle a considerable amount of them through the relic and coin men of the country. Our idea was that we could handle them in those three ways.

Mr. MAYNARD. You contemplate getting a premium on them?

Mr. MYERS. We contemplate trying to get a premium.

Mr. POLLARD. Do you not think the mere fact that a great many coins are going to be put into circulation will naturally result in their accumulating to quite a large extent in the banks, and as a result they will find their way right back to the Treasury for redemption?

Mr. MYERS. We calculate that the attendance there should be, perhaps, three or four million people—that is, if our admissions are a million and a half, it would indicate three millions of people at 50 cents apiece. A great many of those people, we believe, will carry those coins to all parts of the United States. They will be distributed all through the exposition and will be carried back as relics to the homes of the people who attend the exposition.

Mr. POLLARD. I know; but if you put in a provision that you shall receive from the Government not less than \$50,000 at a time—if that is done and the money is paid out in wages and salaries to men you

employ there, a great portion of it is going to be paid before the exposition opens, is it not?

Mr. MYERS. A portion of it will be distributed before the exposition opens, but we are going to try to get a premium on those pieces if we can.

The CHAIRMAN. Did I not understand you to say you would pay wages with them?

Mr. MYERS. I enumerated three ways, and that was one of them.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you expect those you pay as wages will be accepted at a premium?

Mr. MYERS. No; but we propose to deposit a considerable number of them in the banks and have them distributed later on. Our idea is that in these three ways—through the relic and coin men, through the banks, and through distribution by ourselves—to release them.

The CHAIRMAN. I was wondering how you expected to get a premium when paid out for wages. Would not the souvenir hunters prefer to take those that were not put out at a premium instead of those that were put out at a premium?

Mr. MYERS. I suppose they would. Those are largely matters of speculation and judgment. Mr. Maynard asked the question whether we did not surely expect to get a premium. I say we hope to get a premium.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not see that it is compatible with your purpose to use them in paying wages.

Mr. MYERS. At Chicago some of the Columbian half dollars were sold at a premium.

Mr. POLLARD. Is not that an unfair comparison from the fact that the half-dollar piece that was coined to assist the World's Fair at Chicago is of the same size and weight as our legal-tender half dollar that is in circulation now?

Mr. MYERS. I think the \$2 piece is more likely to be at a premium than the half-dollar pieces were.

Mr. POLLARD. Will not that fact result in their coming in for redemption to the Treasury in large amounts? The people will not want to use them as money as a medium of exchange as they did the half dollars in previous expositions.

It seems to me that the scheme you have will result in a very large per cent of those coins finding their way to the Treasury for redemption, and while your people may take the view that the issuing of 1,000,000 \$2 pieces on the part of the Government will not cost the Government a cent, yet—I do not, of course, mean to speak for the committee or for anybody else except myself—in my view it is going to result in the Government actually spending not less than half a million dollars, or perhaps a million dollars, paying it out in this form. It seems to me that would be so. If this money is paid in the form of wages to the laboring men they will have to live on their daily wage. That money will be turned in to the grocery and the dry goods merchant and to other merchants for the necessities of life, and they will rapidly accumulate.

The merchants will not want to use them for exchange over their counters on account of the fact that they are unwieldy and cumbersome and not suited for exchange generally, and the result will be that they will turn them in to the subtreasuries for redemption for other legal-tender money, and as the result of that the Government

will have to redeem them. It simply means that for every one that comes in for redemption the Government has to pay out a half dollar or 40 cents on every dollar. It seems to me that not less than 65 or 75 per cent of them, perhaps, will come back to the Treasury for redemption.

Mr. BARTLETT. How does the Government redeem silver dollars now? There is no law for the redemption of silver dollars now.

Mr. POLLARD. They have to do it, whether there is a law on it or not.

Mr. BARTLETT. They do not do it. You won't find out that they have done it at any time. You could not get silver dollars redeemed.

Mr. POLLARD. It is generally understood by everyone that the Government stands back of the silver dollar.

Mr. BARTLETT. There is no law on the statute book requiring the Government to redeem silver dollars.

Mr. POLLARD. Whether there is a law or not, there is no question but that the Government stands ready to redeem them. As a matter of fact, the Government does do it, and the mere fact that the Government stands ready to do it makes them circulate at par.

Mr. BARTLETT. Makes the silver dollar circulate at par because the Government redeems it?

Mr. POLLARD. Yes; the Government does redeem them.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair calls attention to the fact, gentlemen, that this is not a discussion of the silver question. [Laughter.]

Mr. BARTLETT. If the Government does do it, it is in violation of law. [Laughter.]

Mr. POLLARD. That is simply my view of the process that it is going to take, and I think I am absolutely right.

Mr. MYERS. I do not believe that 20 per cent of them will ever come back, even though the Government stands ready to redeem them, because even if we pay them out to laborers and contractors there is a long way between the laborer and the United States Treasury. He has his grocery bill to pay, and the shopkeepers have their children, and they will go from hand to hand, and many of them will sift down into the bottoms of pockets as curiosities or relics of this Government, and as I said, the 4,000,000 people visiting the exposition will carry them all through the country, and if the exposition company should be compelled to let them go at par, or a portion of them, I think it will be a long way before they get to the Treasury, even 20 per cent of them.

Mr. GILBERT. This coinage scheme has appealed to me as possibly one that could be operated without much loss to the Government, if any. But in view of your statement as to the way you propose to dispose of the coins, I am inclined to revise my views. And I say this by way of suggestion only. It seems to me there ought to be some way found to so hedge you about, if the Government does do this, that you could not pass them out there in bushel lots, as you would do if you paid your laborers with them. I think the chairman is right. If they go out in that way, at that one point, they will be returned to the Treasury. I have been inclined to favor that feature of it myself, if the Treasury thought it was wise.

The CHAIRMAN. Perhaps subsequent witnesses may revise Mr. Myers's view of the question. [Laughter.]

Mr. GILBERT. It is not his view exactly that worries me, but it is the possibility of that being done that worries me. Is there not some way in which we could amend this law so that you could not do the thing you propose to do? I think it is a dangerous thing. [Laughter.]

Mr. MAYNARD. Having been somewhat instrumental in having the Jamestown Exposition Company incorporate in their bill this particular provision, it never occurred to me that the Jamestown Exposition Company at any time would ever pay their current bills with them, and I am surprised that it should ever have occurred to any member of the Jamestown Exposition Company.

Do not understand that I make any criticism of that, but it is an absolutely new suggestion to me, and one that I never contemplated. I thought that at the very worst contingency, in handling these coins that are worth \$2 apiece, there would not be a bank in the country that would not take them as collateral and lend \$2 upon them, and by that means pass them out one at a time during the whole exposition period and place them with the collectors and individuals. I never thought anybody intended to pass them out in the way of paying the current bills with them. If there is any danger of that, I think the committee ought to make it impossible. The whole idea as it occurred to me, and as it occurred to the distinguished member from Indiana (Mr. Gilbert)—a distinguished member from the Indiana delegation, I should say [laughter]—who brought the matter to me and asked me to introduce a bill to help Jamestown in this way, contemplated no such use of the coins. Our idea was that these coins should be so handled that they would bring a premium. It was never contemplated that the current bills should be paid with them.

Mr. GILBERT. I understand that the suggestion came to the distinguished member from Indiana, whom you have just named, from a woman living in his district, who thought the plan out.

Mr. MAYNARD. I thought it came from a man. [Laughter.] A man has been writing about it, and he suggested to me the idea.

Mr. GILBERT. It was an Indiana woman—the best woman in the world—who did that.

Mr. MAYNARD. Well, then, a woman wrote to a man or spoke to a man, and a man spoke to me, and I introduced the bill, and the bill provides for the scheme. It is difficult to trace in that way the building of the house that Jack built. [Laughter.] But perhaps that accounts for the wisdom of the views suggested by the gentleman from Indiana. [Laughter.] May I hope the gentleman from Indiana will be able to devise some means of passing these coins out singly? There is no necessity of paying any of them out as a premium.

Mr. POLLARD. Why could you not remove the legal-tender feature?

Mr. MAYNARD. Then they would not be worth \$2.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. Chairman, I indicated the three ways in which these coins could be handled—one through relic hunters and coin dealers and one through the aid of the banks, and one through the payment of bills. You will remember that I stated that the Exposition Company hoped to obtain a premium on the coins. It is not likely that we would pass these coins out in the payment of bills at a par unless we had exhausted all opportunity to place them at a premium. It seems to me that with a million of these coins the Exposi-

tion Company has the assurance there of half a million dollars profit, and, after all, is not the interest of the Exposition Company the best safeguard that could be thrown around that issue?

Do you suppose that we who have fought for this exposition for three or four years, and slept with it, and struggled with it, and now need the means necessary to complete it, are going voluntarily to allow a coin to go out now at \$2 if by the use of any possible ingenuity we can display we are going to get 50 cents more for it? We expect to get in touch with all of the relic hunters in the United States, and——

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any offers of premium from relic hunters in the United States in anticipation of legislation?

Mr. MYERS. We have not. Then we propose, as I suggested before, to use our banks as far as possible to borrow on those, and use them on the attendance. With three or four millions of people coming there and buying relics of all kinds, from pewter spoons up, we are not going to let the coins go before the exposition opens; certainly no more of those coins than may be necessary to the interests of this exposition to let go, because everyone will probably take back one as a relic of the Government and a souvenir of the occasion, and every coin thus put out is certainly forever withdrawn from circulation, so that I think there is no danger to the United States Government of many of these coins coming back.

The CHAIRMAN. One of the gentlemen indicated that in financing this company there was a difference between two different kinds of stock. Apparently there are some preferred shares and some common shares. Will you explain to the committee how this \$1,000,000 you have raised from local subscriptions is financed—what the conditions are, who are the subscribers, and so forth—what is this preferred stock, and what is the common stock, and what are the obligations, and are there any prior claims for debts or bonds, or anything?

Mr. MYERS. The preferred stock of this exposition bears 6 per cent cumulative interest, and may be issued for \$1,000,000. The actual amount sold is \$561,000. It bears 6 per cent interest and is not entitled to vote, and its holders are not entitled to hold positions in the directorate; but all the assets stand pledged for the redemption of that stock. The common stock——

The CHAIRMAN. That is a note at 6 per cent?

Mr. MYERS. It is an unrecorded bond at 6 per cent in its effect.

Mr. BATCHELOR. I want to correct an erroneous impression of that. That should be coupled with this additional statement, that the payment of all the debts of the company——

Mr. GILBERT. All the other debts of the company——

The CHAIRMAN. That is to say, \$561,000 out of your \$1,000,000 is preferred to the other \$490,000?

Mr. MYERS. There are 500,000 of common stock?

Mr. GILBERT. That is correct, Mr. Chairman, as I understand him.

Mr. MYERS. We understand the preference between the stockholders of the company is to have no reference to the creditors. The explanation made by Mr. Batchelor should go into the record for the enlightenment of any who are not familiar with that fact.

You gentlemen are doubtless familiar with the fact that an agreement between stockholders is like an agreement between partners in a

concern. It does not refer to the debts or affect creditors. It is an agreement between the stockholders whereby the common stockholders undertake to guarantee, in view of the fact that the preferred stockholders have no vote, that the latter have a guaranty of dividends and are first paid off from a distribution of assets, while the holders of common stock receive what is left and are entitled to vote.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a million dollars worth of stock all together?

Mr. MYERS. We have \$561,000 preferred and \$500,000 common.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this \$100,000 of stock that has been prorated among the railroads and steamboat lines preferred?

Mr. MYERS. That is preferred.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, they will get their money back, if it so be there is any money, ahead of the small subscribers?

Mr. MYERS. They will come in with all the other preferred stockholders, ahead of the common stockholders.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you state in a short way to this committee who the parties are who have taken up this \$561,000 of preferred stock, which will have a prior claim on all the proceeds, if any?

Mr. MYERS. You have referred to the railroads and steamboat lines as being the subscribers for \$100,000 of the stock. The electric lines have about \$29,000 of the stock. I give it from memory only. The residue is distributed in subscriptions ranging from \$100 to \$2,000, I should say.

The CHAIRMAN. The largest being \$2,000?

Mr. MYERS. The largest that I recall at the moment is \$2,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the preferred stock?

Mr. MYERS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, that is given by private citizens not engaged in the conduct of the enterprise or in the leasing of office buildings to you?

Mr. MYERS. Entirely.

The CHAIRMAN. That is simply a case of public-spirited citizens, though small?

Mr. MYERS. Yes. A great many of them are working people and women.

The CHAIRMAN. And they do not expect to get any benefit from the exposition except their 6 per cent?

Mr. MYERS. That is right. Those subscriptions, the common and preferred stock, with the exception of perhaps the railroads and the electric lines, both as to common and preferred, are without any other consideration in the matter of benefits. There are no stockholders of this company who are interested in the leasing of any properties to the exposition company or privileges from the company.

The CHAIRMAN. I understood the people who sold you the real estate had subscribed some \$40,000. Am I right?

Mr. MYERS. All the land companies around Norfolk have subscribed in varying amounts, and that company amongst the others.

The CHAIRMAN. To preferred or common stock?

Mr. MYERS. That subscription is divided. They subscribed partly to common and partly to preferred.

The CHAIRMAN. That land company must have been given more than \$2,000 of preferred stock?

Mr. MYERS. I think their subscription to preferred stock is \$6,000, now that I think of it.

The CHAIRMAN. But all the land companies around there, lumping their subscriptions to preferred stock—all the land companies together have given how much toward the preferred stock?

Mr. MYERS. They have subscribed to both; the other land companies around there also. Here is the list:

| Name of company. | Common stock. | Preferred stock. |
|---|---------------|------------------|
| Norfolk and H. Rds. Land Co..... | \$5,800 | \$27,000 |
| Va. Realty and Invest. Co..... | | 500 |
| Norfolk-Rolliston Co..... | 1,000 | |
| Willoughby Beach Co..... | | 125 |
| South Ghent Land Co..... | | 5,000 |
| Colonial Place Co..... | | 300 |
| Atlantic Impt. Co..... | | 250 |
| Lambert Pt. companies..... | 2,500 | |
| Tanners Creek Co..... | | 250 |
| Old Dominion Realty Co..... | | 1,500 |
| Kensington Co..... | | 250 |
| Norfolk and Willoughby Bay Co..... | | 200 |
| Old Pt. Comfort Impt. Co..... | | 400 |
| | 8,800 | 37,775 |
| Street railways: | | |
| Norfolk Rwy. and Light Co..... | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Chesapeake Transit..... | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| Norfolk and Atlantic Ter. Co..... | 20,000 | 5,000 |
| Berkely St. R. R..... | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| Newport News-Old Point Rwy. Co..... | 3,750 | 3,750 |
| Citizens Rwy., Light and Power Co..... | 3,750 | 3,750 |
| Norfolk, Portsmouth and N. News Co..... | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Roanoke R. R. and Lumber Co..... | | 1,000 |
| Total..... | 47,500 | 29,000 |

The CHAIRMAN. Take all the land companies that have subscribed to preferred stock altogether. What is the amount of that?

Mr. MYERS. Thirty-seven thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. And to common, how much?

Mr. MYERS. About \$9,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, can you tell us who the large shareholders are in the common stock?

Mr. MYERS. Well, the large ones are largely prominent in the management of the company.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, individuals like yourself?

Mr. MYERS. Yes. The largest ones are in the room here, varying from \$2,500 to \$8,000.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you, substantially speaking, have a mighty poor chance of getting any of your money back with \$561,000 of preferred stock at 6 per cent ahead of you?

Mr. MYERS. I would not like to say that, but it is largely speculative. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand it, they are preferred both as to principal holding and to interest, and you are deferred as to principal and have no interest coming to you, except whatever dividends there may be spreading over the whole?

Mr. MYERS. Yes. All my interest is common. Mr. Johnston's is common, and Mr. Wool's, and Mr. Cottrell's; those gentlemen who have given their time to this enterprise for the last three years. We are the bag holders. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. That is a remarkable fact, and I say it in all seriousness, that you gentlemen are unusually public-spirited in the matter. Now, this money that has been put in has already been paid in cash?

Mr. MYERS. It is being paid in cash, as it is called.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, you call such and such a percentage from time to time?

Mr. MYERS. Yes; every six months; it runs up to the 1st of January preceding the exposition opening.

The CHAIRMAN. That money has been used for the preliminary work upon the ground and roads and planting of trees?

Mr. MYERS. Yes; and the purchase of land, and—

The CHAIRMAN. And office expenses?

Mr. MYERS. Yes; and Mr. Tucker's expenses to Europe, and the expenses of the commissioners to visit the various States.

Mr. GILBERT. Is that stock all sold at par?

Mr. MYERS. Yes.

Mr. GILBERT. Both the common and the preferred?

Mr. MYERS. Yes.

Mr. COTTRELL. It is all oversubscribed?

Mr. MYERS. Our prospectus authorizes the use of a million preferred stock, but we have sold \$561,000 only.

Mr. HOWELL. Then it is optional what kind they take?

Mr. MYERS. Yes; the railroads have had their choice, and the individuals have had their choice.

The CHAIRMAN. They take the preferred stock unless influenced by public-spirited reasons to take the common. Is there any valuable speculation in the common?

Mr. MYERS. That is a matter of judgment. The common stockholder is the bag holder.

Mr. GILBERT. Would this so-called preferred stock be entitled to anything in any event above 6 per cent?

Mr. MYERS. No, sir.

Mr. GILBERT. Then some optimistic persons might prefer the common? [Laughter.]

Mr. MYERS. That is speculative. They take the risk of no interest in the hope of better interest.

Mr. BOWERSOCK. About what is the salary list now, if any? I do not mean the payment of expenses to the men traveling and working for you, but salaries.

Mr. MYERS. No salaries were paid for two years. Our salaries commenced a year ago—first with General Lee and the director-general, and it has been gradually increased until now our total salary list is, in round figures, about \$40,000 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. How much was it last month? You say it is increasing?

Mr. MYERS. Increasing to that point. It is now about \$4,000 a month.

Mr. GILBERT. That is, salaries alone amount to about \$4,000 a month?

Mr. MYERS. Yes.

Mr. HOWELL. Does your company have any other purpose or object than the holding of this exposition? Does it dissolve after the closing of the exposition?

Mr. MYERS. Our charter from the State allows us a limited time after the exposition is over to wind up its affairs. I forget now the exact time.

Mr. BOWERSOCK. How much land does the company own?

Mr. MYERS. Three hundred and fifty acres.

Mr. BOWERSOCK. They will own that at the close of the exposition as part of the security for this common stock?

Mr. MYERS. Yes.

Mr. BOWERSOCK. Would you have 350 acres belonging to the common stock if you pay your preferred stock?

Mr. MYERS. Yes; it costs us about \$362 an acre.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any other obligations besides the two classes of stock?

Mr. MYERS. No.

Mr. GILBERT. Is the land paid for?

Mr. MYERS. No. There are some payments yet to be made from these calls. The deferred payments on the land will fall due when the calls are made. When the last note is paid there will be no obligations.

Mr. GILBERT. What percentage of your stock subscriptions are paid on call?

Mr. MYERS. We have collected about 70 per cent of the amount that has been called.

Mr. GILBERT. You can not count on as much as you have sold. The figures you have given us will be too large.

Mr. MYERS. No; we will collect close to the full value. A good many have not paid because they did not see the construction progressing to a degree requiring the money, in their judgment, and they thought they could use the money to better advantage themselves than the exposition company could. We have not pushed them more than we needed. Those who paid the early calls are more likely to pay the later calls. I do not think we will fall much behind. I understand Portland collected within 4 per cent of their subscriptions of stock. The fact that ours is distributed among people of small means, in small amounts, is an element of strength.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any other questions to be asked of Mr. Myers by any member of the committee, or by any gentleman who is not a member of the committee? If not, put on your next witness.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. Chairman, I want to add one word more. We have 2,500 stockholders. It is not an argument of conclusive force, and yet, while this matter was being debated this morning, I was running over the list filed in the Treasury Department of contributions made since the civil war to expositions. I see that expositions in the North and West have had appropriated to them \$21,000,000, and that all the expositions held since the war in the South have had but \$2,400,000 appropriated to them—that is, about \$9 has been subscribed to the North for every dollar subscribed to the South.

This is not conclusive, gentlemen, but on the general proposition I want to say a word. I know that you gentlemen feel conscientiously—all of you feel conscientiously—that it is not a part of the Government—a function of the Government—to subscribe to expositions. It has been recognized by this Congress ever since the war as a function of government.

It has been recognized for the last forty years as a function of government, and during that period that section of country to which I refer has received but one dollar to nine—that is, one dollar in ten. They have borne their part. They have contributed to these expositions without a murmur, and we believe they have been beneficial. Now, it becomes our responsibility, as has been stated by Mr. Batchellor; by reason of our location we have to bear the brunt of this national exposition in the manner that has been indicated, and it is presented to you now to save us as far as you consistently can from the burden that is placed upon us, and we trust that you will have that in your mind and give it liberal treatment.

One other word. While it may be argued that it is not a function of government (a contention from which I differ), I must ask you to consider the function of government in its completed act. You may not say that it is the function of the government of a man's house for him to invite his children that have been married and scattered throughout the country to a home-coming once a year, where they may warm up around the paternal fireside and become better acquainted with each other and with each other's children—become a united band—but when that man becomes old and needy, or any of those children become needy and want the assistance of that united household, they who have been drawn together in these annual reunions receive the benefit of the completed act. Now, these expositions in the last forty years have been factors in bringing together the people of the States—drawing them closer to each other by their State participation in the respective expositions, and closer to the National Government.

The participation found its completion in such manifestations as occurred at the commencement of the Spanish war, when the United States Government made its call upon States to rally to its help, and, regardless of all past divisions, the same spontaneous response came from every section of our broad country, and there, Mr. Chairman, was the completion of what might in the beginning have been termed undue exercise of a governmental function. And when you look upon the obligation of our Government to its various sections, or what it may do for the various sections, think also of what it may call from the various sections to do in years to come.

As I say, we of the South have without a word and in cheerfulness been parties to this subscription of nine dollars to one to these family gatherings, and we ask you not to split hairs when we come here with great moderation responding promptly to the criticism made upon the form in which that bill was presented. We have come with a bill remodeled so as to recognize entirely your conscientious desire not to have the Government saddled with an unlimited liability which might crop up in future sessions—have so shaped this that you can consistently appropriate to meet the obligation as it comes to you, to suitably entertain the guests of the nation, to contribute any moderate amount by the seigniorage of that coin and the utilities which we will have to provide for the entertainment of your guests. Don't split hairs over it; report that bill. We have nothing more to ask of you. We are going to do our part.

When you cut down that bill last winter and returned it from the force of circumstances, we understood, because the policy of reform, or, rather, the policy of retrenchment, had been laid down for the

Fifty-eighth Congress, we said we could not promise not to come back, because we recognized the necessity to come back; but we do say here now with the budget prepared and the proposed participation of the Government, which is laid down in that plan and scope which is distributed here, you are separated entirely from further responsibility, and with all the wants we can foresee provided for by that bill. We have asked you for \$500,000 to provide those several buildings for the entertainment of the guests for the colonial exhibits, or so much thereof as may be necessary. It has been placed in the hands of the respective departments to spend, and, as Mr. Tucker said in his opening remarks, not one dollar of that \$3,340,000 goes into our treasury. It is to make complete a national celebration which from our closer study of the situation causes us to foresee will be absolutely necessary when an occasion arises.

I thank you very much for the considerate hearing of our committee to-day, and I will leave that with you gentlemen—we leave it with you gentlemen. We recognize your disinclination to legislate on matters that you believe are going beyond the legislative functions of the Government, but we submit that this, the second great event, second only to the discovery of the country, which was celebrated at Chicago, that this, the three hundredth birthday celebration south of Mason and Dixon's line, is not the time or not the one on which to draw the line in changing what has been the consistent policy of the Government. Our appropriations to St. Louis, an occasion of less event, our national appropriations were nearly \$12,000,000, as shown by this list—

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Myers, how long did you say you had to settle up the affairs of this—

Mr. MYERS. I think it is twelve months.

A BYSTANDER. My recollection is that the bill says we shall have a reasonable time within which to settle it up. That is my recollection of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Would the preferred stockholders agree to an arrangement to hold the Government harmless to an extent sufficient to cover any loss that there might be to the Government in having these \$2 silver pieces returned to them?

Mr. MYERS. Our preferred stockholders would have to accept any obligation of the company which might be created.

The CHAIRMAN. Would your common stockholders, for instance, vote that the railroads and other people who might be getting an incidental advantage all through the exposition should not have the additional advantage of having the money they had prescribed paid back until the United States Government had paid back any loss which it might have incurred through being obliged to redeem for \$2 money which they had sold you for approximately \$1.20?

Mr. MYERS. I think our stockholders would have to accept any medicine that was given them, but at the same time it would be a little difficult. A date would have to be fixed up to which time the Government's liability would be determined.

The CHAIRMAN. That is why I ask you the question, What date was fixed in your charter? You can say that you would be willing to guarantee acceptance of that arrangement by those who have the voting power?

Mr. MYERS. Rather than that event should be inadequately celebrated.

The CHAIRMAN. And you think you could go ahead and collect such amount of your calls?

Mr. MYERS. I don't think it would affect the calls.

The CHAIRMAN. That is to say, the preferred stockholders would submit to having their claim for recompense secondary to the Government's claim for recompense?

Mr. MYERS. I think so. I think the necessity would be upon them to determine a reasonable date upon which the Government indemnity should cease.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a question of detail, the other is a question of principle.

Mr. MYERS. I would rather not see you resort to that, but if, in your judgment, the matter can only be handled in that way our stockholders would have to submit. Of course the brunt would fall first upon the preferred stockholders, and second, upon the common stockholders.

The CHAIRMAN. It is very obvious that it would fall first upon the preferred stockholders, but I have either not caught the tenor of your remarks and the other remarks made to-day or else it is the preferred stockholders that will more directly benefit throughout the exposition than it is the common stockholders.

Mr. MYERS. That is right; yes, sir.

Mr. MAYNARD. I started to say that I had given a great deal of thought to that subject, and I have not really thought of very much else during the Congress except Jamestown matters, and I have given special consideration to this silver coin.

I hope the committee will not put on the Jamestown Exposition Company this provision, but in any event I do not believe that under any scheme for handling these coins that they would be presented for redemption, because if they were paid to me, if I were a contractor, I should think the Jamestown Exposition Company had presented me with a premium on just the number of coins that they paid me. I don't care how humble the man is who gets them, he is sure within a reasonable time to get a premium, and I don't believe there would any appreciable number go into the Treasury for redemption. I don't think that amounts to anything. I don't believe that \$50,000 worth of them will ever in our lifetime go into the Government for redemption.

Mr. TUCKER addressed the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you include Mr. Jackson in your delegation, or are we to hear him afterwards?

Mr. TUCKER. We would be glad to hear him——

The CHAIRMAN. I would be glad to have you close your case first.

Mr. TUCKER. I rose to say that we have no other gentlemen who desire to be heard by the committee, but we have here representatives of all departments of the exposition, and if any gentlemen present desire to ask any questions we would be glad to answer them, and I think we are in a position to answer any questions. I am not myself personally, but I have gentlemen here who can. We are very much indebted to you gentlemen for your very patient and kind attention.

The CHAIRMAN. You remember in the earlier part of the hearing it was understood you should submit so far as it seemed wise the contract under which your stock is subscribed.

Mr. MYERS. We will send you the prospectus and contracts that both classes of stockholders sign.

Mr. BOWERSOCK. Several statements have been made with reference to the sectionalism of this matter, not in a political sense, however, but the fact that the South has had so little benefit from the expositions that have been held. I do not agree with the statements that have been made along that line, and if this is to be published and go out, I would like to make a suggestion—

The CHAIRMAN. I think the committee would like to hear any of its members, because of course there is no question but what this will be printed for such uses as anybody may choose to put it to.

Mr. BOWERSOCK. For instance, the St. Louis fair, except the local benefit that it may have been to St. Louis trade and commerce, was of precisely the same benefit to one section of the country that it was to any other, and the entire expenditure was for one section of the country the same as for any other; and so the illustration of \$9 to \$1, or whatever the proportion may be, is not exactly what was intended, I take it, and if it goes out, I don't want that to go out without having been challenged.

Mr. BARTLETT. I mean \$9 to \$1. That proportion has been spent in those places where the expositions have been located.

Mr. BOWERSOCK. Because those cities were large enough to be able to support such an exposition as was given there.

Mr. TUCKER. And I will say, also, in your investigation of this matter, if there is any matter you want information about from the company, we should be glad to supply it.

The CHAIRMAN. Unless there is some other gentleman who wishes to ask questions, we will consider the hearings closed on House bill 12610, and will hear the witness who desire to be heard with regard to the negro development exposition.

STATEMENT OF MR. GILES B. JACKSON (COLORED), OF RICHMOND, VA.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state your name and occupation.

Mr. JACKSON. Giles B. Jackson, of Richmond, Va. I am a lawyer, and am director-general of the Negro Development and Exposition Company.

The CHAIRMAN. How many of you are there who wish to be heard?

Mr. JACKSON. At present I have no one but myself.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think twenty-five minutes will be enough for you?

Mr. JACKSON. Yes, sir. I am here in the interests of this bill, and Mr. White is here in opposition.

The CHAIRMAN. We will first hear you until half past four.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. White is opposing this bill, and if he is opposing it I don't want to say anything, because he's got no business here and he's got nothing to do with it.

The CHAIRMAN. We will hear you now.

Mr. JACKSON. Can't I be heard afterwards?

The CHAIRMAN. Proceed; we will let you have the opening.

Mr. JACKSON. Then, I will anticipate what he is going to say. Mr. Chairman, I am here—I came up here and didn't expect to be heard—I came up here to hear Mr. Maynard and these other gentlemen discuss the Jamestown Exposition proposition. I came along to hear them, and hence I did not bring any delegation, but I am very glad of this opportunity to be heard, and I think I can represent properly the interests which I am here to speak for, and they usually trust me to do the talking.

I have come to ask you if you will report this bill—that is, if you report any bill from Mr. Maynard. If you report any bill that Mr. Maynard presents here, after you have done that I want you to report this bill. I drew this bill myself, and I anticipated this for the very things that you would discuss here to-day about the responsibility of the Government, about the Government being liable for anything under the provisions of this act. I anticipated that and fixed it accordingly, so that the Government would not be liable.

We come asking you for an appropriation of \$250,000—simply \$250,000—to assist the negroes of this country in making a creditable exhibit of what they are doing, what they have done, and what they are going to do in the solution of the problems discussed concerning the negro.

We feel that since the white people, through these gentlemen who are appearing before your committee to-day and others, have made it possible to hold an exposition in Virginia to celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of the settlement of our country, that we should—the negroes should also have an exposition to show you what we have been doing and what we are doing and the progress of our race, and we thought if you would give us the money to put up a building we would go ahead and raise as much money as possible and make as creditable an exposition as possible, to show you what our race can do.

I make this argument: The negro is on trial, and evidence is being produced by the fellow who doesn't know anything about it, and we thought to produce, as the lawyers call it, the corpus delicti.

The point I want to make is this: When we who have gone there, when these people that Mr. Tucker has invited here from abroad come here, they ought to be shown the great things that have been wrought out by the negro, the great things the negro is doing in this country, so that they will go back home favorably impressed. And Mr. Chairman, you who live back in Massachusetts, some of you who live back North and don't see a negro once a month, you will come down and see him. You have heard him discussed, you have heard that he is disfranchised in the South because he is incompetent—I am not talking politics, but merely as a matter of argument—you have heard about our Jim Crow cars, and you have heard it said that we have to have them in the South to keep the negroes to themselves.

Well, I must plead guilty to some extent—that is, that there is some excuse for them for having those Jim Crow cars for some of the negroes, but I am sure that if it could be done, they ought to make two divisions and put the bad nigger in one place and the good negro somewhere else, and not put them all together. [Laughter.] But they say we must all go together, and so I go with them. I want you to see, when you come down there, what we are doing; I want you to see our negro banks, banks in which millions of dollars are handled;

I want to show you the True Reformers' Bank, which, in the panic of 1893, when that great panic was on this country, in Mr. Cleveland's Administration, kept paying money out over its counter. I want to show you these things that we can point out to you, what colored people do, and show you those things so that you will go back to Massachusetts and other gentlemen will go back having a better impression of the negro.

Many of you have contributed to the education of the negro and some have told you that your money was thrown away, and I want you to come down here and see, as will be illustrated by this exposition, that you haven't made any mistake. I want you to see that all the negroes are not bad. While it is true there are some bad ones, they are not all bad, and the good ones ought not to be responsible for the others. I want you to see that the colored men in the South, because I live in the South myself, are accomplishing a great deal in lines of business. I belong to the National Colored Men's Business League, of which Booker T. Washington is president. I was vice-president of that organization for three years, and I happened to find out where the wealth of the colored people of this country is. It is in the South. They own 90 per cent of the wealth of the colored people; 90 per cent of the wealth of the colored people is south of Mason and Dixon's line.

I don't know just where that line is, but that wealth is south of Washington. I want you to come there and see that for yourselves. Now, in reading Mr. Maynard's bill I noticed a provision was made there for the Hawaiians and the Filipinos and these people that we have not seen very much of, and I don't blame him for making a provision for them; but all those people out there, the Filipinos and Hawaiians, are a people that have never hit a lick for the development of the resources of this country, and these colored people in the South have worked along with the white man and for the white man in the development of our country. In fact the white man didn't know the value of the country until the negro showed it to him. The negro has dug out the wealth of the southern country; he has shown him the value of the tobacco of the South, and I want you to give him credit for it; give him this opportunity. You have had expositions all over the country and you said they were expositions for the American people.

Well, I don't know whether I am an American people or not; there has been some disputing it, as to whether I am an American citizen or not, and I don't wish to decide the question now, because that is not the question at issue; but whether I have been an American citizen or not, I have never had an opportunity to exhibit to the world and to you gentlemen, and to exhibit to our own people, the colored people, what we can do and what we have done in any of the expositions that have been held so far; in all those expositions the colored man could not be found; he was lost, and from an industrial point of view he had to be lost, because the white man was at least three hundred years ahead of him in point of education and development, and he had piled up his industry so high—that is, the white man had built up his industry to such an extent that you could not find the little industry that the negro had accumulated in forty years; he could not show it.

There has been some suggestion in different quarters that the negro would be discriminated against in this proposition, because he would be put off to himself, and I think there have been a few kicks in New Yory and elsewhere on that account—they said the colored people would be by themselves. That is what we want; we want to be there by ourselves and have our exhibits so that those who go there can see at a glance what the colored people have done and what they are capable of doing. It will show you what marvelous progress we have made. Mind you, the negro could not have made this progress without the assistance of the white people. Down there the white people are good to the colored people, except at voting time. [Laughter.]

I have been practicing law for twenty years, and I have had this white man and that white man come in to me and say: "Save old Nat Lewis's property; save that man's property;" and they have paid me good fees, too, and they are friends of ours. I can go to the city of Richmond and go into Mr. Tucker's office or most any lawyer's office (and we have 500 lawyers there), and pick out any of his law books, and just leave my name there on a slip of paper, and I won't be arrested for larceny. We get along first rate, and the colored man is making money; he has made a lot of money and is progressing, but he has not made enough money yet to hold his exposition without your assistance. If the white people and these gentlemen can not hold their exposition without assistance from the Government, how can we be expected to do so? If you will give us this \$250,000 we ask for, we will then hold a fine exposition.

This money, we claim, does not belong to you, does not belong to us, or to the Government. Somebody may come along, and you may hear something about wanting to build an old folk's home with it. Why doesn't he go before the committee that has his bill and ask them to report it? He has been dangling around and dangling around for years, and he is obstructing me. He is acting like the dog in the haystack; he won't eat himself and he won't let me eat.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a little too personal, perhaps, and remember that this is being taken down by the stenographer.

Mr. JACKSON. Yes; pardon me. I am trying to get this \$250,000, and I get a little off and hope you will excuse me.

Mr. BARTLETT. May I ask you a question?

Mr. JACKSON. In a minute; yes, sir. I started to ask, however, that I wanted this money because it could be expended where 10,000,000 negroes would be benefited by it. When this money will be used to produce evidence of the capacity of the negro at Jamestown, it will speak well for the 10,000,000 negroes, but to take this and put it in an old folk's home at Washington would not be of very much benefit to the negroes of the country; you would have to live to get old before you could get any benefit of it, and down South when the negroes got old enough to be able to get any benefit from it they would be so old and feeble that they couldn't get up here to Washington; they wouldn't be able to get here, and, as a matter of fact, the only people that would get any benefit from it would be a few people around Washington.

Mr. BARTLETT. You say this amount is to be taken from money that is due the estates of deceased colored soldiers, which was in the

hands of the commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and now in the Treasury. Do you understand that money to be there?

Mr. JACKSON. I know it is there—the money was in the hands of the Freedmen's Bureau and nobody called for it, and they kept it as long as they could, and they were getting old in the job, and they repaid it back into the Treasury of the United States, and it will remain there until Christ comes, or as long as this Government lasts, unless you legislate it out; and I think unless you give it to this cause—

Mr. BARTLETT. You say it is to be paid to the Negro Development and Exposition Company of the United States of America?

Mr. JACKSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BARTLETT. Now, that is a corporation incorporated under the laws of Virginia for the purpose of making an exhibit at Jamestown?

Mr. JACKSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BARTLETT. And you are preparing to make an exhibit at Jamestown?

Mr. JACKSON. Yes; at the same time with these white men.

Mr. BARTLETT. Is that company incorporated and organized?

Mr. JACKSON. Yes; and doing business the best they can.

Mr. BARTLETT. What is its capital?

Mr. JACKSON. The authorized capital is \$800,000.

Mr. BARTLETT. Has any of it been paid in?

Mr. JACKSON. Some if it.

Mr. BARTLETT. How much?

Mr. JACKSON. Between \$10,000 and \$12,000.

Mr. BARTLETT. That is very creditable. Has it been organized for the purpose of having an exposition at Jamestown with this other exposition?

Mr. JACKSON. Yes; to unite with the white people in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Virginia.

Mr. BOWERSOCK. Where is this money?

Mr. JACKSON. In the treasury.

Mr. BOWERSOCK. Where is the treasury?

Mr. JACKSON. The treasurer is Mr. R. T. Hill, the cashier of the savings bank of the Grand Fountain of the United Order of True Reformers.

Mr. McKINNEY. Do you know the amount of money in the treasury from this fund you referred to?

Mr. JACKSON. I have a statement here. It is nearly \$500,000, I think—over \$400,000.

Mr. McKINNEY. That is there unclaimed?

Mr. JACKSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. McKINNEY. About what proportion of the colored population of the country do you suppose you represent in asking for this to be used at that particular point?

Mr. JACKSON. I can answer that. The Negro Development and Exposition Company has made a canvass of the situation throughout the country, in every State, and we have a thorough organization. We organized this way: We had a great meeting last year of the National Baptist Convention, and there were 12,000 Baptists, colored men, and there we made a directory of all the leading colored people in this country, and we could get them all to participate in this exposition, and then, through the National Negro Business League, of

which Mr. Booker T. Washington is president, which organization meets once a year, we are also able to get in touch with our people throughout the country. We made a directory, through that league, of all the colored business men throughout the country, and we can put our fingers on every colored business man and woman, and we can within twenty-four hours do that, and we will not lose a single one.

Mr. McKINNEY. Can you ever conjecture the percentage that you represent of the colored people?

Mr. JACKSON. Yes; I can very handily do it. I said to you a while ago that at the National Baptist Convention we made a directory. There were 12,000 ministers there, and from them we got a directory of the best-standing people, those that were capable of doing anything or representing anything, and I claim to represent that people for this reason: I am in touch with them through those preachers, and then I claim that from the National Colored Business League nearly everyone of any note, except a few that oppose Booker T. Washington and some of the rest of us—for we have some opposition in certain quarters—but the rest of them I represent, I think, every last one of them.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, perhaps we will hear the other gentleman, and let you close after he is through.

STATEMENT OF REV. JAMES L. WHITE (COLORED), 2513½ FIFTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., ASSISTANT PASTOR OF THE SHILOH BAPTIST CHURCH.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, we heartily indorse the Negro Development and Exposition Company, but we are opposed to H. R. 3114, which is introduced by Mr. Lamb, proposing to appropriate \$250,000 due the estates of deceased colored soldiers.

Our first objection is that it is not safe. It proposes to turn over a quarter of a million dollars of the people's money to a private corporation, with no supervision over it whatever. They can spend it as they please, and they don't make any supervision; they can take it and spend it as they please. That is our first objection—that it is not safe, that it is not safe to turn over that much money to a private corporation.

My second objection is, it is not a just measure. ~~It is not just upon~~ the ground that there were 37 States and Territories that furnished colored soldiers during the civil war, and to take the money that belongs to 37 States and Territories and put it in one State is not just. One State can not exhibit the development of the negro of the United States. It takes them all—all the colored people of the United States—to do that. That is my third objection—that one State can not exhibit the development of the negro of the United States.

My fourth objection is that the colored people of the United States are protesting against this. They are not willing for one dollar of this money to be spent anywhere in any State where there is any discrimination against the American citizens.

A few days ago I was in Boston, and there was a delegation there and they called on me. They knew I was there from Washington. That same delegation went to the legislature there and made some protest against the Government—at least they are strictly opposed to

using one dollar that is due the estates of deceased colored soldiers for this purpose. For my own part, now, if there could be \$1,000 given to each of the 37 States and \$25,000 for the putting up of a building down there, so that the colored people could exhibit their development as a race throughout the United States, I would be willing for that to be done, so far as I am concerned; but I am here to say that I speak for the colored people of this country (and I have traveled from Maine to Texas), and for the colored people who have signed petitions that this money should be made a sinking fund, and ask that a memorial home may be built for colored people from this fund, to be built in honor of these colored soldiers that fought in the civil war for the United States.

Mr. BARTLETT. Don't you think it is pretty well sunk now in the Treasury?

Mr. WHITE. No; because it went to the Freedmen's Bureau, and from there it was repaid into the Treasury. I have said just as much, I think, as is necessary to be said, and I thank you for your attention.

The CHAIRMAN. You know at the Atlanta Exposition some years ago there was a special exhibit showing the development of the negro?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did it meet with your approval, from what you have heard of it?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir; but the fund went from the same source, you see. They recognized that they were citizens. They did not recognize we were a side show, but it recognized we were citizens; it went out of the General Government—

Mr. BARTLETT. Not a dollar of it went out of the General Government.

The CHAIRMAN. My point was, Was that in your view a success; did it tend to increase the standing of the colored race in the eyes of those who saw it?

Mr. WHITE. I think it was a creditable exhibit, and I think this could be creditable if the 37 States could be brought in touch and a thousand dollars go to each State, and that be taken out as a commission.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not so much opposed to having an exposition there on the part of the colored people as you are to the way in which it is proposed to incorporate it?

Mr. WHITE. That is my strongest objection; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. ~~You would withdraw your objection, for instance,~~ if—without going into the question of any money that might be due the estates of deceased colored soldiers—if we were to appropriate a certain amount of money to be put under Mr. Tucker with the express proviso that it should be used to furnish an exhibit of the progress of the negro; that would meet your views?

Mr. WHITE. Yes; and I would do all I could to assist. Excuse me, but you do not mean out of this particular fund?

The CHAIRMAN. Without going into the question of the source of the money, but from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mr. BOWERSOCK. You spoke of petitions of protest having been sent in. Where are those petitions?

Mr. WHITE. Excuse me; I said I had traveled and got petitions of the colored people of the country to use some of that money to make

a sinking fund of it. I said there were protests sent here, and they said—if I may make a statement—that they were going to send them to the chairman of this committee. I don't know whether they have done so or not, but they had told me that in Boston a couple of weeks ago. They said they were going to send them to the chairman of the committee. They did not give them to me.

The CHAIRMAN. We have a protest signed by Joshua A. Crawford, on behalf of the Suffrage League of Boston and vicinity, against H. R. 1216. That does not seem to be the bill.

Mr. WHITE. No; that is not the bill. They had reference to the other bill.

The CHAIRMAN. No; this is simply a request for a hearing. But somebody has sent me a clipping showing that there appeared before a committee of the legislature, I rather think—I don't think they have sent any official protest to the committee.

Mr. WHITE. Well, they didn't give any to me.

Mr. McKINNEY. Is it your idea that the colored people would prefer that this money, if possible, should be used in establishing a home of some sort here in Washington?

Mr. WHITE. Yes; they have signed their signatures asking Congress for the last twelve years that it be used—so much of it, but not all of it—so much of it be used to build a memorial home in honor of the colored soldiers and the rest be invested as an endowment fund for the support of the institution, and not to spend it. According to the report I got from the Secretary of the Treasury on this last year, he reported there was \$333,000 of this fund went from the old Freedmen's Bureau, not taking into consideration prize money and other allowances, and the calculation is that altogether, taking into consideration the prize money and everything else, there would now be about \$500,000, and the proposition is to use \$200,000 or more and make it a sinking fund. I say I am willing to do anything to have an exhibit at Jamestown, but I do not want to take this fund.

Mr. McKINNEY. You do not want this money to be used in that way?

Mr. WHITE. No; I would not want it turned over that way to a private corporation; if I did want it used I would not be willing for that. I don't think it ought to be turned over to a private corporation for any purpose. I think it ought to be held in the Treasury, and this bill turns it all over to this corporation, and to give a bond in the eastern district of Virginia, and nobody has anything to say, and they don't make any returns; they don't promise to do anything but spend the money.

Mr. MAYNARD. You may rest assured that if the committee and Congress agree to the bill at all they would make proper provision for the accounting of every dollar of the money.

Mr. WHITE. I have no doubt of that, but I was speaking of the provisions of this bill as it is. All they promise to do is to spend \$250,000 to exhibit the development of the negro.

The CHAIRMAN. We will hear Mr. Jackson a very few minutes in closing.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENT OF MR. JACKSON.

MR. JACKSON. Mr. White has not done as bad as I thought he would. I thought he had a petition as long as from here to the White House against my proposition, but he hasn't offered anything. It shows that the colored people are with me and not with him. I bring here to you the wishes of the colored people generally, and you have here these white gentlemen from Virginia who will vouch for it. I do not mean to be personal, but it reminds me of a dog lying on a haystack, not eating and not letting me eat. I have been trying for twelve years to accomplish something along this line, and not getting it. We say we will give you a bond; we will give you a trust company bond for this money.

We will make any kind of an accounting or report that you wish, but I do not think we will have much to report out of \$250,000; we will probably report that we have spent it. Now, we have an advisory board. Mr. White has come here and put a very poor premium on his race. He endeavors to show that his people are incompetent to handle this money. I said that the treasurer of this money is a man that has handled \$70,000,000 of negroes' money and made a report on it. The treasurer of this is a man that represents a bank that owns \$640,000 of property, paid for. And if you doubt our ability to properly take care of and account for this money, as I do not believe you do, I would refer you to the gentlemen who are connected with this upon our advisory board.

First on the list is Governor J. Hoge Tyler, ex-governor of Virginia, a man worth a million dollars. The next is Governor C. B. Aycock, of North Carolina, whom all of you know; Mr. Emanuel Raab, of Richmond, Va., a man worth two or three million dollars, a retired capitalist, he is on our board; then Mr. Charles Millhiser, of Richmond, another wealthy man, a millionaire; Mr. Samuel Seward, of Petersburg, Va., whose standing and reputation you all know of; and last, Mr. Fritz Sitterding, of Richmond, who has handled millions of dollars.

STATEMENT BY MRS. A. M. CURTIS, OF 1939 THIRTEENTH STREET WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: I desire to submit the following reasons why I feel that the \$250,000 asked for by the negroes of the United States should be granted by your committee and by Congress. In the World's Columbian Exposition, the Midwinter Fair Exposition of California, and the St. Louis World's Fair I was the colored representative appointed by the United States Government, and I know the hardships better than anyone else which my race labored under. At none of these expositions or fairs was the negroes' work classed as his own, but only as an American citizen's contribution. In the Atlanta Exposition his work was classified, and the white race whenever speaking of the strides made by my race always refer to what they saw at the Atlanta Exposition.

This \$250,000 proposed to be expended from the fund in the United States Treasury, belonging to negro soldiers and sailors as unclaimed

bounty money, should be by this method given back to my race, because of the men who entered the Army under the names of their mothers, some under the names of their fathers, and some under the names which they were told by others belonged to them. When these brave men fell no one knew with whom to communicate concerning their death. When the trenches were dug they were dug by my race's now unidentified dead, and when the bones that were gathered up were placed under the Arlington monument, with the inscription "Erected to 5,000 unknown dead," I for one feel they were the bones of my race given a last resting place. But I need not speak of the loyalty of the colored race to this Republic. It is all too well known to you, and everyone knows that a call has only to be proclaimed and the race would again step forth to support the flag as they did before.

Now, I have personally called upon the governors of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, asking for contributions in behalf of the Negro Development Company, of Jamestown, Va., and from each one of these governors I have received a reply that if the Government at Washington would give the money to erect the building, they would give a proportionate share to make this negro display. More than that I could not ask, nor can your committee, because unless we can get that much we will have no building. The Jamestown Exposition Company has given us the ground to erect a building, and we now look to you to help us make a creditable exhibit to the world. Will you refuse us that much?

Do not let it be said that you turn down the appeal of 10,000,000 of your citizens who only wish to show what they have done since the years of their freedom. If there is no merit to be shown at Jamestown by the negro, it is simply because he has never done anything to merit recognition or to show his advancement, and I feel that a race which has produced such beacon lights as Frederick Douglas, Booker T. Washington; Du Bois, the writer; Henry Tanner, the artist; Dunbar, the poet, and Edmonia Lewis, the negro sculptress, who is now located in Rome, certainly should have this opportunity to show their work creditably at Jamestown.

The colored women of the United States will contribute their part, and will be organized into auxiliaries in every State. It may also be added that chautauquas will be held where the great speakers among our race will be invited to speak and thus encourage all to take an active interest in the exposition, and thus make it one of the greatest events of history where the negro's advancement may be seen by the world.

I thank you for your attention.

(Thereupon, at 4.45 o'clock p. m., the committee adjourned.)

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HEARING
BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE ON
INDUSTRIAL ARTS AND EXPOSITIONS
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

PART II.

FEBRUARY 28, 1906.

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JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION

COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL ARTS AND EXPOSITIONS,
Wednesday, February 28, 1906.

The committee this day met, Hon. Augustus P. Gardner in the chair.

STATEMENT OF HON. L. M. SHAW, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Mr. SHAW. I do not think that we ought to toy with our currency system for the sake of making \$1,000,000 out of the American people. Certainly, we have kinds of money enough without making a new kind. The whole principle is bad, and you might as well issue \$1,000,000 worth of paper money of a peculiar print containing the portraits of the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, or officers of the exposition company, or the President and his Cabinet.

I am disposed to think that you could issue \$1,000,000 in greenbacks, if you please, redeemable on demand, containing the portraits of the President and his Cabinet, if you please, making it legal tender, and it would be absorbed and you would be \$1,000,000 ahead, but no one but a South American Republic would think of that. It is absolutely wrong in principle. It is a deception. It is sowing the dragon teeth. If you can put 50 per cent fiat into silver and send it out and call the balance profit, you can put 99 per cent of fiat into paper money and call it profit. The principle is the same and the teaching is just as vicious and more subtle. As between having an exposition and vetoing a proposition of that kind, I would by all means say to the President "veto it." It is wholly vicious. Unless we can guard our currency, then we had better give up and let somebody else run the Government.

Mr. MAYNARD. We, who are close to the exposition, realize that in order to make the exposition to be held on land, which it is the purpose to do, in keeping with the rest of the exposition that it is necessary for the Government by participation and otherwise to assist the exposition company. Could you make any suggestion either by direct appropriation or otherwise by which the Government could help the exposition to some limited extent?

Mr. SHAW. There are a good many ways by which a man can fool himself. I do not care to go into that realm. I have seen a church fool itself by saying that it was opposed to donating, and so it would give a dinner, and the people around would donate food that cost them \$5 or \$6 apiece and sell a 50-cent dinner at 25 cents and go around at night and say, "We have made so much money." There are many ways by which you can fool yourself.

Mr. MAYNARD. You did not catch my idea.

Mr. SHAW. Yes, sir; exactly. I do not believe in any of those things myself. I think if you want an exposition down there the best way to do it is to face it like men and put up your money and have one. You have decided to have one. You have invited the foreign countries to come and I think you have gone far enough so that you will have to go the rest of the way. The time to inquire in regard to the price of terrapin is before you invite your guests.

Mr. BOWERSOCK. There may be a limit to your menu after you have decided to give a dinner?

Mr. SHAW. Yes, sir.

Mr. BOWERSOCK. Your proposition would be the same if you believed that every one of those pieces would be retained somewhere and never be presented for redemption?

Mr. SHAW. Yes, sir; exactly the same. It would be the same if we were to issue paper dollars and give all the seigniorage—all the profit—to the exposition, to issue such number as you think would be picked up and kept as souvenirs.

Mr. MAYNARD. Then, I understand you to mean that a direct appropriation is the only way?

Mr. SHAW. That is the only way to have an exposition, I think, and, now, when you get down to that, I do not know what it will cost, but I think we are all practicing economy—trying to—and everybody is in favor of economy in every other locality except his own.

Mr. BOWERSOCK. That does not apply to the Treasury Department?

Mr. SHAW. Yes, sir. I am trying to work in a little economy down there. I am just about to recommend the abolition of a \$2,500 place, which will result in taking a man out of that position and putting him at a clerkship not to exceed \$1,800.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand your position, as Secretary of the Treasury, you are entirely opposed to any indirect form of assistance being granted to the exposition and hold the position that if we grant anything we must do it in the form of a direct appropriation?

Mr. SHAW. Yes, sir; I can not think of any indirect way that is anything else than self-deception, and if any man has to pay this dollar to the exposition it ought not to be the crank who proposes to lay by a souvenir. Let somebody pay it who can afford to—get it out of the people who do pay the taxes.

Now, to make this exposition a success, in my judgment, it ought to be on a little different line from previous expositions. We had a Trans-Mississippi Exposition in which certain features were made prominent. This is the first time you have had an opportunity to make a water and ship display.

If this exposition is a success the yachts of the world will gather there. They will come by ships and not by rail, and the people who have yachts will go there willingly, if you can make it popular, to support an exposition. So, it seems to me, with your naval display and keeping a large number of battle ships there, the average American citizen would rather go there and examine a battle ship than any other piece of mechanism in the world. They do not see very much when they go through, but they think they do. I know when I go to an exposition and see a big power plant and I ask my wife and daughters to go in and look at that they do not care to, but they do want to go in and go through the battle ships. There is something about them the people like.

Then they will build a beautiful pier and all those things. You will find a well constructed aquarium. If you can get the aquarium from the old Castle Garden, and you gentlemen have seen that—

Mr. MAYNARD. I have.

Mr. SHAW. I do not know of anything in the United States more interesting than that sea aquarium. You see fish there as highly colored as you ever saw a parrot, and every fish of the Tropics. It is most interesting. I do not believe that you can make this exposition a success in trying to rival St. Louis. I do not believe you can make it a success if you feature it as an exhibit of the industrial arts. It must be a modern exposition and everything related to modern wants should be there, in my judgment. How much money it will take, I do not know anything about that.

Mr. BOWERSOCK. Do you care to say to what extent we ought to continue this exposition fever? There are half a dozen more in the air.

Mr. SHAW. If I had been before the committee before you had invited your guests, I would have said some things which I will not say now. I think the day has gone by to discuss whether you will take hold of it or not.

The CHAIRMAN. Perhaps you do not realize that many of us on this committee had supposed that we had a bill complete in itself last year, which provided for a naval, marine, and military celebration and which provided the money for the entertainment of the foreign guests. The present bill proposes that the Government of the United States should spend \$1,340,000 on a land exposition, and in addition shall give a direct subvention of \$800,000, or a direct subvention, whichever you wish to call it. There were many people certainly in the House and some on this committee who thought the proposition was complete in itself as passed last year.

Mr. SHAW. I do not think it was complete. When you take into account the appropriation that you made, it is impossible to entertain the invited guests. You do not want to ask them over here with what we can show with that amount of money. We can not feed them; you can not give them their dinner.

The CHAIRMAN. They are not asking for more money for the commissary. We took the estimates given us by the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War.

Mr. SHAW. That may be true. You must use your own judgment. I am not here urging the appropriation of money, but I think you have that exposition on your hands.

The CHAIRMAN. So far as the marine part is concerned?

Mr. SHAW. Yes, sir. When you do that you must allow your marine people to land, and you must provide them with facilities to land, and not bring them over to the exposition, and then put them on lighters and run them up on the beach.

The CHAIRMAN. You understand that the original bill, as reported last year, to which a large minority of this committee dissented, was conditioned on the local people raising \$2,000,000 of their own. Now, not even a small part of the \$2,000,000 has been raised, and it becomes apparent that the \$2,000,000 can not be raised. At all events, the appropriations made by the States for their exhibits would provide something for the people to look at. From your point of view, the

principal thing that the people are going to look at are the vessels, not the shore exhibit.

Mr. SHAW. That is a phase I had not studied. If the conditions on which the other appropriation was made have not been——

The CHAIRMAN (interrupting). That was the bill which did not pass. There was a substitute. The House would not take up the general proposition for an exposition.

Mr. SHAW. I thought the appropriation was not conditional at all, the one that passed.

The CHAIRMAN. The bill that passed cut out all this proposition which was based on the \$2,000,000 appropriation.

Mr. SHAW. In other words, your provision was specific and your appropriation was specific; there were no conditions at all?

The CHAIRMAN. Exactly.

Mr. SHAW. That having been done, I hardly think you can wash your hands of the proposition and say, "We will just drop it there, unless Virginia does the rest."

The CHAIRMAN. The House had on its calendar a bill to take part in the land exposition as well as the naval exposition, and the House refused to consider that proposition and simply undertook to consider a proposition for a marine exposition and appropriated as much money as they thought necessary to entertain our foreign guests as the foreign officers and enlisted men should be properly entertained. Mr. Gilbert, whom I am sorry to see is not here, was especially anxious to secure information as to the experience of issuing souvenir coins in the past.

Mr. SHAW. I do not know as to that. I can send you a statement as to what they were issued and sold for. If I recollect correctly they were issued and sold at a premium. Were they not 50 cent pieces and sold for a dollar?

Mr. SHERMAN. What was it at St. Louis, Mr. LeFevre?

Mr. LEFEVRE. I do not think any coins were sold there.

Mr. EDWARDS. I think they had a dollar gold piece that sold for \$2.

Mr. SHAW. They had a dollar gold piece with the pictures of McKinley and Jefferson and sold them for \$2.

Mr. SHERMAN. A comparatively small number of coins were sold.

Mr. BARTLETT. How many of them came back to the Treasury for redemption?

Mr. SHAW. None of them. No one would pay \$2 for one of them and then permit it to come in.

The CHAIRMAN. A very small proportion was sold?

Mr. SHAW. It was not a taking proposition.

Mr. MAYNARD. I understand from your testimony that whatever exhibit the Government has on shore should be confined to the naval, military, and marine celebration?

Mr. SHAW. Yes, sir; because you can not go into this. Congress will not make a large appropriation. What you have to figure on is what Congress will do and what you can get. I think you have to, as I see it is confined here to a marine exhibit, but it will take considerable money to do that and do it properly.

Mr. MAYNARD. To take care of the people who have been invited and to get them to this shore. The idea is to construct a pier here [indicating on chart]. Of course you can find some people who will take the street car up here [indicating on chart] and use this strip of

sand [indicating on chart] if they care to come, but you want to have something that will really bring the people there.

Mr. SHAW. I do not know what that pier would cost.

Mr. BARTLETT. Five hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. MAYNARD. No; \$300,000.

Mr. SHAW. But I think you want to have enough of attractions so that the people will come to this exposition by land and sea.

Mr. MAYNARD. The exposition people think that, of your Department of the Government, the Light-House Service and Life-Saving Service ought to be represented.

Mr. SHAW. Oh, yes; that is not much expense.

Mr. MAYNARD. But of considerable interest?

Mr. SHAW. Yes, sir. We could also provide some revenue cutters. During the summer they do not do very much, and it would not make much difference whether some of them were there or not. They would have to be there to police the grounds.

Mr. POLLARD. Mr. Secretary, is it your idea that we should make the same character of Government exhibit that we have made at the other expositions, as far as the Government itself is concerned?

Mr. SHAW. You have to do your duty as long as you have this on your hands, but I do not believe you can get an appropriation through Congress to put up a lot of Government buildings.

Mr. WOODYARD. I do not understand that is the request of the Jamestown people. They want a building there for the entertainment of the officers that will land from the warships, and also a military building—

Mr. MAYNARD. A place of rendezvous for the men.

Mr. SHAW. I think there is a proposition here for the Government to make the ordinary exhibit that it does at expositions, which means a large building.

Mr. MAYNARD. An exhibit in keeping with the marine, naval, and military branches of the Government?

Mr. SHAW. If we put down our mint and our engraving plant and we make the customary Government exhibit it will take the customary Government building, and the customary amount of money to build it.

The CHAIRMAN. Here are the exposition grounds [indicating on chart]. On the outside here [indicating on chart] are the various exhibits made by the various States, and they have various government exhibits provided, as you see in the bill. Now, we have an entertainment provided for the fleets—I mean so far as the commissary is concerned.

Mr. SHAW. Would you entertain them on land or would you entertain them on the ships?

The CHAIRMAN. The letter of the Secretary of the Navy of last year would indicate that the entertainment would be on the vessels. I am speaking of the Navy, I am not speaking of the Army. Now, supposing that we had a club house for the officers there [indicating on chart], and a Y. M. C. A. for the enlisted men over here [indicating on chart], and we had something that would enable the ladies to land, without wetting their dresses, here [indicating on chart], would that be, in your opinion, sufficient entertainment for the visitors?

Mr. SHAW. I think it would be voted pretty cheap.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean in addition to what the State of Virginia does and the exposition people do.

Mr. SHAW. I think that you would find that the people would go back and say that was "pretty shabby." I am disposed to think that you could have a camp out here and put up your tents. Perhaps the soldiers would be willing to camp if you furnished them with first-class camp facilities. I do not know to what extent the foreigners would be willing to put their soldiers there. I am of the opinion that a body of soldiers is not the easiest thing to hold in check.

The CHAIRMAN. I think we have very few soldiers coming, as far as we can ascertain.

Mr. SHAW. The State militia down there will have all they can do to keep the boys in check.

Mr. BARTLETT. The bill provides that the Government exhibit shall include the Life-Saving Service, the Revenue-Cutter Service, the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, the Army, the Navy, the Light-House Service, the wireless telegraph service, the department of good roads, the Bureau of Fisheries, and also an invitation to the Bureau of American Republics. Do you not think that is rather limited?

Mr. SHAW. Let me suggest this. I notice that through this bill it says so much for this and so much for that and so much for the other, and how the buildings shall be put up. I would criticise that as being too much in detail. If you find that you can make an appropriation then give pretty wide latitude to the committee that has been already appointed, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy, and we will take what money we can get and will get the most out of it. My judgment is that we, being on the ground and the situation being subject to changes from time to time, can meet the requirements and can work it out much better than you can here by saying so many dollars for this plant, \$5,000 for this very thing, I think.

Mr. BARTLETT. I do not think this bill does that?

Mr. SHAW. Yes; it does.

Mr. BARTLETT. I am talking about the Maynard bill.

Mr. SHAW. I see in here it says \$5,000 for something and \$10,000 for something?

The CHAIRMAN. I think that is for the memorial part at Jamestown Island.

Mr. SHAW. You will find on page 10 of the bill this language:

For the erection of an iron, brick, or stone wall inclosing the historic portion of the island, being that portion which is owned by the said Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, the sum of \$5,000 is hereby appropriated—

The CHAIRMAN (interrupting). That has nothing to do with the exposition. That is 30 miles away.

Mr. SHAW. Then just below that there is an item of \$10,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Those are not parts of the exposition.

Mr. SHAW. Here is the provision about erecting a building and it provides that the work shall be by contract. There is a general law covering that. Then you put in the bill that a bond shall be given by the disbursing officer. There is a general statute that covers all that ground. Here is a provision that we can not advance them more than three-fourths of the amount of the bond. We always advance from four hundred to five hundred times the amount of the bond. The Treasurer gives a \$150,000 bond. He does not need to give any. He could not get any money; he never handles it.

Mr. SHERMAN. I would like to call your attention to the closing paragraph on page 5:

That the appropriation herein made for the United States Government exhibit shall be so allotted and distributed by the said United States Government board, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, among the several departments herein named, as to prevent a deficiency in the appropriation.

Mr. SHAW. The greatest possible latitude should be given so far as the use of the money is concerned. It wants to be just as flexible as possible.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you please tell us who compose the personnel of the commission?

Mr. SHAW. The President has appointed the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy. Of course we will have to have subordinates. I do not care how it is done, but the greatest possible elasticity should be given to it, so that being on the ground and by waiving our arrangements from time to time we can do much better than any committee or than Congress could do in adjusting it. My judgment would be that with suitable docking facilities, attractive docking facilities, with a good opportunity for the people to see the naval display, a good board walk, if you please, is about all you can expect to get there. I think you can make the exposition a very great success as a marine exposition.

The CHAIRMAN. And that, in your view, is all that is necessary?

Mr. SHAW. All that is necessary, not all that is desirable. There is a great difference between desirable and necessary. You have invited your people, and I think you must give them something for their money, some facilities at least for seeing from the land the naval display.

Mr. BARTLETT. Do you think the erection of the buildings suggested in this bill or proposed in this bill are necessary—do you consider them necessary?

Mr. SHAW. No, sir.

Mr. BARTLETT. Here is a building for the rendezvous of the officers and men, both of the Army and Navy?

Mr. SHAW. No. There ought to be a suitable clubhouse, if you please, for them to go. My judgment is, however, that private enterprise will put in the necessary hotels and things of that kind.

Mr. BARTLETT. There is nothing in the bill about that?

Mr. SHAW. No. Private enterprise can supply that better than it can some of the other things. I am talking now not alone of what you might like to get through, but I think you will find that you will have a pretty hard proposition to get the necessary things, and if you undertake too much you will fall down altogether. I will not stand in the way of your getting anything that you may be able as a committee to put through. I am anxious to do something to make it a success, and I am anxious that you should not try to get too much and fall down.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not think that your opinion is different from that of a large minority of this committee.

Mr. SHAW. I would not like to have that exposition down there a world-wide farce. You have now invited the international people who have yachts, and if you can make it popular they will come.

The CHAIRMAN. Educational features are not for the benefit of the yacht class?

Mr. SHAW. Mark you, if those yachts come, then our people will come and pay the 50 cents for the privilege of standing on the board walk. I would rather have the board-walk concession than anything else.

The CHAIRMAN. Your theory is not to enlarge the scope of the exposition as laid down in the bill which was passed a year ago?

Mr. SHAW. I do not believe you can get it through if you try.

The CHAIRMAN. That is not your theory?

Mr. SHAW. No, sir; to make it a marine exposition.

The CHAIRMAN. And your theory is to appropriate as much money as is necessary to carry to perfection the plans suggested in the original bill?

Mr. SHAW. Yes, sir. If you do that, you will find that you will have all the money that you will want and you will make a grand success of the exposition. The fisheries is a part of it that is involved in it.

Mr. SHERMAN. Why do you say that the fisheries are a part of the naval exposition?

Mr. SHAW. I said marine. There is something that the people have scarcely seen. A man who goes to an exposition and sees something goes home much better satisfied than when he goes to an exposition and thinks he has seen everything. I think the criticism I made of the Chicago exposition was that after I had seen two carloads of fishhooks I was just as well satisfied as if I had seen two train loads of fishhooks. There was so much you could not see anything. You let them see the fisheries and the naval display and the exhibit and they will go away satisfied and be able to tell what they have seen.

The CHAIRMAN. You spoke a few moments ago about this board walk and you suggested later—

Mr. SHAW (interrupting). I did not mean that the Government should provide the board walk. The people will pay the biggest money in the world for the concession for a board walk there. The people will pay almost any price.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you suppose that you can get people to contract for that board-walk concession and make it obligatory upon them to build a suitable landing place?

Mr. SHAW. Well, of course, it is difficult to say what a concern would do. My judgment is that you will have to furnish this landing place, and that when you do that then the exposition company can get a good deal out of the concession.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you suggest that the United States build the board walk and sell the concession?

Mr. SHAW. No; let the exposition run that.

The CHAIRMAN. They are going to get a big profit out of this board walk. Why should not the profit pay for this landing place?

Mr. SHAW. The Government never yet has taken profits from concessions. It has given the exposition company the privilege of selling the concession, putting the proceeds into their exhibit. I do not know of any instance where the Government has worked the concession part.

The CHAIRMAN. If the Government supplies the naval display and the exposition company gets the profits out of the board walk from the people who want to see it, why should not they pay for the landing place?

Mr. SHAW. You can work that the other way and say Why should we feed them; we invite them to come?

Mr. MAYNARD. I would like to suggest that there are 6,000 feet of water front at Hampton Roads, on the Chesapeake Bay, and from any part of the exposition grounds the naval ships and the marine display can be seen, and it would be impossible to make a concession pay, because the fleets will be in full view there. The exposition company proposes to make a nice boulevard without charging anything for it.

Mr. SHAW. That may be true. I should suppose that by properly managing and having the maneuvers at a certain place, that men would be anxious to secure the concession, and it is possible that you can give the exposition much aid if you grant them the privilege under the regulations prepared by the Navy Department and War Department, so that they can have the benefit of this concession the whole length of the Government ownership.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not all that a matter of administrative detail that would not affect this legislation anyhow?

Mr. SHAW. I will say to you that in my judgment you have an opportunity for a display such as the American people have never seen in the way of a marine exhibit, most interesting, and if you plan for that and do not plan to rival St. Louis and the others, I think you will act wisely.

Mr. POLLARD. Coming to the subject as to what we should do down there as far as the Government is concerned, let me read a portion of the bill here:

And such Government exhibits shall include the Life-Saving Service, the Revenue-Cutter Service, the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, the Army, the Navy, the Light-House Service, the wireless-telegraph service, the department of good roads, and the Bureau of Fisheries.

And the Bureau of American Republics is invited. That is on page 2 of the bill. I would like to know whether, in your judgment, that is desirable?

Mr. SHAW. The Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service has nothing to show down there except a corps of doctors. We could not build a hospital there. The good roads have nothing to do with it. The wireless telegraphy is all right. As to the Revenue-Cutter Service, we would probably have cutters to police the grounds. There is nothing in the Service except some revenue cutters, some of them old and some of them new, but none of them worth looking at in the presence of war ships. There is no use of putting that in at all. There is no use for the Life-Saving Service, except for the establishment of a life-saving station there, which could be used in case it was needed. Our life-saving boats and the outfits of the men, etc., would be appropriate. Whether you said anything about the Revenue-Cutter Service or not, they would be there, because the policing of the grounds would probably go to the Revenue-Cutter Service. It is usually so. It may be retained by the Navy Department, but their vessels are larger and they are not so used to that kind of work as our Service.

Mr. POLLARD. That will not entail any extra expense?

Mr. SHAW. No, sir.

Mr. POLLARD. What in the Bureau of Fisheries should be included according to your view?

Mr. SHAW. Yes, sir; I would put the Bureau of Fisheries in. At the same time I should put it in general terms, because the Bureau

of Fisheries over here does not have very much of a salt-water exhibit, and a good salt-water exhibit is of very great interest down there. It might cost too much money to get much of an exhibit down there.

Mr. WOODYARD. That would necessitate the construction of a building?

Mr. SHAW. Yes, sir. I think you had better leave that to the commission to work it out instead of saying what shall be done, and then confine your appropriation. Give us authority to put in whatever we please, give us as large an appropriation as you can, and we will work it out the best we can.

Mr. BARTLETT. How would it be to mention those things and then leave it to the judgment of the board as they might determine?

Mr. SHAW. You might say that.

Mr. BARTLETT. We can mention these things and then provide that it shall be done in such manner as this board shall determine?

Mr. SHAW. If you say that then you put in the bill that each one shall have an exhibit. We have got to split it. I think you had better say to make such exhibits in general terms and give greater discretion, because, if you will pardon me, I do not know much about it. This is just one man's advice and you are just as well prepared to judge as I am, because I am not an expert. My own judgment is that a few things well exhibited is a great deal better than a dozen things, all of them cheapened to the point of ridicule.

Mr. POLLARD. Suppose we carry this a little further; how much money do you think that Congress should appropriate to make such an exhibit as you think the Government ought to make under the circumstances?

Mr. SHAW. I would not like to give an opinion. I do not know anything about what it would cost to put up the building. I would rather that my supervising architect, who is here, would give some guess. I doubt if he knows anything about building piers. I think the War Department or the Navy Department is much better able to judge of what it would cost to build the necessary piers.

Mr. POLLARD. My idea was particularly in regard to the exposition feature of it.

Mr. SHAW. Well, we will spend and give you one hundred cents on the dollar for all the money you give us.

Mr. BARTLETT. Have you formed any estimate of how much it would take to carry out the plan on the lines you suggest?

Mr. SHAW. It would be absolutely worthless if I should give you an off-hand guess.

Mr. BARTLETT. Have you formed an opinion?

Mr. SHAW. No, sir.

Mr. GILBERT. Has the Secretary made his statement in regard to the coinage proposition?

Mr. SHAW. I hit it just as hard as I could.

Mr. GILBERT. You are against the proposition?

Mr. SHAW. Yes, sir; absolutely. It is vicious.

Mr. GILBERT. On what ground?

Mr. SHAW. It is vicious in principle. You might as well, if you are going to give the exposition the profit on some coins—one-half fiat—issue some currency all fiat and give them the profit. The whole thing is wrong in principle. We must not toy with our currency. We must not teach the people that it is perfectly legitimate to expect to

make money out of the currency of this country.. My Lord, if anything is sacred, it is the currency.

Mr. GILBERT. What was the experience at Chicago?

Mr. SHAW. We have had considerable experience, which has resulted, if you please, in a wrong conception until people have proposed to pay off the debts by simply printing money. The whole thing has a tendency toward that greenbackism which means that money is not money; that credit is the same as money.

Mr. GILBERT. I think I understand the idea you have in your mind. It is the danger of promulgating a false theory in regard to the currency.

Mr. SHAW. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILBERT. But leaving that aside for a moment, what amount of the coins issued at Chicago came back into the Treasury for redemption?

Mr. SHAW. It was a new thing; practically none. I used this illustration earlier in the hearing, that you could probably issue a million one-dollar greenbacks, legal-tender money, in one dollars, and containing the portrait of the President and the members of this committee, if you please, and they would be sold and absorbed by the people who wanted a stray dollar with the President's picture on it.

Mr. GILBERT. And the picture of the committee?

Mr. SHAW. Yes, sir; and few, if any, would come back for redemption, and you could give the exposition all that was realized, barring the cost of making, and the logic of it is just as good as this, and of the two I think I would prefer that, because it means the same thing.

Mr. BOWERSOCK. When you furnish the committee with the statement, kindly state the number of trade dollars issued and the number redeemed. I presume that is easily obtainable?

Mr. SHAW. Yes, sir; there is a record of that; it is easy.

The CHAIRMAN. We are very much obliged, Mr. Secretary, for your attendance.

We will now hear from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. In compliance with the directions of this committee, I wrote to the Secretary of the Navy asking him first as to what foreign nations were likely to send their ships here, how many officers and enlisted men we might expect, and also for general information as to the necessity and approximate cost of a landing place.

STATEMENT OF MR. TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Mr. NEWBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I can possibly go over your letter in relation to the questions presented here and answer them and such other questions as my limited experience will permit. The first question asked in your letter:

We should be glad of such information as is in your possession relative to the various nations likely to be represented, and to the numbers which the several nations in question are likely to send.

That is a question handled entirely by the State Department, and I took the liberty of asking the Acting Secretary, Mr. Bacon, this morning, what information they had on that subject, and I have here a copy of the President's proclamation, with which you are all familiar, and in addition to that a copy of the letter of the Secretary of State transmitting that invitation. I read it very hurriedly, but it would seem

to me that it might throw some light on the position this country is in before the nations of the world in regard to the invitation, and before it is put in the record I would like to read it and have the committee decide whether they want it to go in the record or not.

The letter referred to is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 28, 1906.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that up to the present the below-named Governments have accepted the President's invitation to participate in the international naval, marine, and military celebration at Hampton Roads in 1907, extended in pursuance of section 3 of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1905, entitled: "An act to provide for celebrating the birth of the American nation, the first permanent settlement of English-speaking people on the Western Hemisphere, by the holding of an international naval, marine, and military celebration in the vicinity of Jamestown, on the waters of Hampton Roads, in the State of Virginia," etc.:

Argentine Republic, Belgium, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, France, Great Britain, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, and Russia.

The only government which has thus far declined is that of Siam. It is not in a position to accept.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT BACON,
Acting Secretary.

JAMESTOWN CELEBRATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Congress of the United States has passed an act approved March 3, 1905, and entitled, "An act to provide for celebrating the birth of the American nation, the first permanent settlement of English-speaking people on the Western Hemisphere, by the holding of an international naval, marine, and military celebration in the vicinity of Jamestown, on the waters of Hampton Roads, in the State of Virginia; to provide for a suitable and permanent commemoration of said event, and to authorize an appropriation in aid thereof, and for other purposes,"

And whereas section 3 of the said act reads as follows:

"Sec. 3. The President of the United States is hereby authorized to make proclamation of said celebration, setting forth the event to be commemorated, inviting foreign nations to participate by the sending of their naval vessels and such representation of their military organizations as may be practicable." * * *

Now, therefore, I Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the said act, do hereby declare and proclaim that there shall be inaugurated, in the year nineteen hundred and seven, on and near the waters of Hampton Roads, in the State of Virginia, an international naval, marine, and military celebration, beginning May 13, and ending not later than November 1, 1907, for the purpose of commemorating, in a fitting and appropriate manner, the birth of the American nation, the first permanent settlement of English-speaking people on the American Continent, made at Jamestown, Virginia, on the thirteenth day of May, sixteen hundred and seven, and in order that the great events of American history which have resulted therefrom may be accentuated to the present and future generations of American citizens. And in the name of the Government and of the people of the United States, I do hereby invite all the nations of the earth to take part in the commemoration of an event which has had a far-reaching effect upon the course of human history, by sending their naval vessels to the said celebration and by making such representations of their military organizations as may be practicable.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 29th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and five, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and twenty-ninth.

[SEAL.]

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

ALVEY A. ADEE,
Acting Secretary of State.

[Circular.]

JAMESTOWN CELEBRATION.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 7, 1905.*To the diplomatic officers of the United States:*

GENTLEMEN: I transmit herewith copies of the proclamation issued by the President on the 29th of March last, inviting, in the name of the Government and people of the United States, the Government to which you are accredited to take part in an international naval, marine, and military celebration in 1907, at and near the waters of Hampton Roads, in the State of Virginia, in commemoration of the birth of the American nation, the first permanent settlement of English-speaking people on the American Continent, made at Jamestown, Va., on the 13th day of May, 1607.

I also inclose copies of the act of Congress in pursuance of which the proclamation was issued, by which you will see that the sum of \$125,000 is appropriated for the entertainment of foreign naval and military representatives.

While the event to be celebrated was one with which the people of England alone were connected, the President, the Congress, and the people of the United States are not unmindful of the recognition due to the courageous and hardy navigators and colonists of other nations who laid the foundations of permanent settlements in America; and it is most fitting that the act of Congress and the proclamation of the President should include all the nations of the earth who have yielded so many of their sons to make prosperity the destiny of the United States.

In communicating the invitation you will make known the great pleasure with which the President will learn of the intention of the Government to which you are accredited to participate in the celebration by the sending of its naval vessels and such representation of its military organizations as it may deem proper.

Cotemporaneously with this celebration authorized by the Government of the United States, there will be held an international exposition on the shores of the great harbor under the auspices of the Jamestown Exposition Company, the interests of which I shall be pleased to have you promote by lending your assistance in all proper ways to its duly accredited representatives who may present themselves to you.

I inclose some literature which the company has supplied for your information.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

ELIHU ROOT.

(Inclosures as stated.)

The CHAIRMAN. France, Great Britain, and Germany are the principal countries?

Mr. NEWBERRY. Yes, sir. In 1893, I believe it was, when there was a naval review at Hampton Roads, I can tell you what vessels were there at that time. That might give you an idea of what you may expect. On April 23, 1893, there were twelve United States vessels. Of course the United States would have all the ships available on this coast at that time. There were four from Great Britain, three from France, three from Brazil, two from Russia, two from Italy, two from Germany, one from Holland, and later, in New York, there was one from Russia, three from Spain, and one from Argentina, and there was another vessel of our own, making a combined fleet of thirty-five men-of-war.

Mr. BARTLETT. How long were they there?

Mr. NEWBERRY. They went from Hampton Roads up to New York. They were together about ten days before they began to break up. That is all the information I have in the way of what we may expect as to the attendance.

The CHAIRMAN. There was a second section to that question, relating to the expense of entertaining. Perhaps you could give us some proportional estimate. You are familiar with the law, which I referred to, of last year?

Mr. NEWBERRY. The amount appropriated last year by the act for the entertainment of the naval visitors was \$100,000.

The CHAIRMAN (reading):

One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for the official entertainment of the foreign military and naval representatives, of which amount \$100,000 shall be expended by the commander in chief of the North Atlantic Fleet, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Navy, and \$25,000 thereof by the Chief of Staff of the Army, under the supervision of the Secretary of War.

I would like to ask whether you feel that that is sufficient?

Mr. NEWBERRY. Yes, sir; I do.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think it is too much?

Mr. NEWBERRY. No, sir; I do not. We based that estimate on the experience of previous expositions.

Mr. POLLARD. I would like to ask whether, in your judgment, you think there should be a clubhouse or something of the kind on land to entertain the foreign guests, especially from the navy, or would the entertainment all take place afloat?

Mr. NEWBERRY. The remarks of the Secretary of the Treasury were very apt in that connection. He thought that private enterprise would probably furnish such entertainment on shore as would be desirable for the visitors. This entertainment provided for is the entertainment of visiting officers and men by the officers and men of our fleet.

Mr. BARTLETT. On board ship?

Mr. NEWBERRY. Yes, sir; on board ship.

The CHAIRMAN. Not the enlisted men?

Mr. NEWBERRY. Yes, sir. I think that is the way they have entertained each other—with minstrel entertainments and smokers and gin-ger ale and things as the Government allows.

Mr. POLLARD. That is done on shipboard?

Mr. NEWBERRY. Yes, sir. In the last year the men at New York raised for the entertainment of the English sailors \$12,000 just among the jackies, and then hired Coney Island for one night.

Mr. GILBERT. Do I understand the Secretary to say that he does not think any land entertainment should be provided?

Mr. NEWBERRY. I thought as far as the Navy was concerned that the appropriation which was intended for the entertainment of the men would be spent on board ship and not on shore.

Mr. GILBERT. Would it not be entirely proper and almost necessary to invite the officers, especially of the foreign vessels, upon shore to a general entertainment of some kind?

Mr. NEWBERRY. Yes, indeed; I think it would be very desirable.

Mr. GILBERT. And you think that could be done in the temporary hotels that would be erected?

Mr. NEWBERRY. Not in the way you would like to do it, but I do not know what is to be expected in the way of public entertainment.

Mr. GILBERT. Nothing, except this bill provides for something, and it has seemed to me that if we are going to do anything that a rendezvous of some kind—call it a clubhouse, or call it what you will, a rendezvous for the officers of the Army and Navy perhaps together—is almost a necessity if we are going to entertain them on land at all. Do you disagree with that proposition?

Mr. NEWBERRY. Not at all. I agree with the Secretary of the Treasury when he said that private individuals would provide enter-

tainment. They might put up a music hall where they could go and smoke and do what they desired.

Mr. GILBERT. I heard him say that, but I do not know what he meant. I would like to know what you would suggest as to the entertainment that private individuals might furnish?

Mr. NEWBERRY. Private individuals might furnish excellent music and a place in which to hear it, and a place where a man could smoke and where he would be permitted to take a glass of beer or whatever he wanted to.

Mr. POLLARD. But so far as the naval entertainment is concerned that will all be done aboard ship?

Mr. NEWBERRY. It is so expected. If there was a place on shore where they could take 2,000 or 3,000 men and have a smoker, such as they had in New York, it would be a more desirable form of entertainment.

Mr. POLLARD. You think it is not necessary?

Mr. NEWBERRY. It is not absolutely necessary, but very desirable. The sailors will go ashore when they can.

Mr. MAYNARD. In the bill it is provided that a clubhouse or rendezvous be built for the officers of the Army and one for the officers of the Navy. It was suggested by some people that one building might be provided for both, with reading rooms and with all the comforts of a club, and in addition another building to be erected as a rendezvous for the men, some place where they might have a home on shore to meet and fraternize. That was part of the Government's participation in the exposition and part of the entertainment offered them. It would be a club belonging to the soldiers and sailors, a home for them while they are ashore. The bill provided separate places for the Army and Navy, and it has been suggested that one building might be used for the men and one for the officers. Do you think such buildings or places of rendezvous are desirable?

Mr. NEWBERRY. Yes; I think such features would be very desirable.

Mr. MAYNARD. And almost a necessity to have some place for those free to go ashore to enjoy themselves in a way?

Mr. NEWBERRY. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILBERT. I would like to ask whether you think that the \$100,000 already appropriated is sufficient to provide this rendezvous, or these rendezvouses, and such other entertainment as the Navy Department has in mind?

Mr. NEWBERRY. I do not think there has been anything contemplated in the way of building rendezvous, or shore stations, or anything on land at all.

Mr. GILBERT. Will it take \$100,000 to furnish the dinners and exercises that will be given on shipboard?

Mr. NEWBERRY. That was the action of the last Congress in the matter.

Mr. GILBERT. I was interested in knowing whether that amount is large enough so that out of it we could still build this shore rendezvous?

Mr. NEWBERRY. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Here is the estimate of the Secretary of the Navy last year. Three flag officers, an average of one dinner per week each; 20 commanding officers, the same; 20 ships' companies give a dinner about once a month.

Mr. NEWBERRY. That covers simply dinners?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir; absolutely. I think there can be no question that this amount which we have appropriated is simply to take care of the entertainment on shipboard.

Mr. NEWBERRY. That is correct.

Mr. WOODYARD. And expenditures for the buildings would have to be added?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir; do you consider this entertainment on shore a necessity?

Mr. NEWBERRY. I think it is most desirable if there was a place on shore.

The CHAIRMAN. You consider it highly desirable?

Mr. NEWBERRY. Yes, sir; very desirable.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give us a rough estimate of how many officers and how many enlisted men we may expect as guests?

Mr. NEWBERRY. We will probably have the same attendance and probably larger than in 1893. There were 35 vessels present at one time then and there probably may be 50 vessels there at one time.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the average number of commissioned officers?

Mr. NEWBERRY. I should think that the average would be probably 20 commissioned officers and 600 men to a ship.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be about 800 commissioned officers. It would be safe to say probably 1,000 officers?

Mr. NEWBERRY. Yes, sir; with about 700 officers and men to a ship. The number would vary a little.

The CHAIRMAN. It is probable that all the officers will not be ashore at one time?

Mr. NEWBERRY. Never to exceed three-fourths of the officers and men.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, a Y. M. C. A. would have to be provided of how big a capacity?

Mr. NEWBERRY. Of the 30,000 men probably not more than 10,000 would be ashore at one time.

Mr. SHERMAN. And it would be very unusual to have that number ashore at one time?

Mr. NEWBERRY. Yes, sir; it would be unusual, but it is not unusual to land from 2,000 to 3,000 of our men.

Mr. SHERMAN. But they would only be ashore for a limited time?

Mr. NEWBERRY. Yes, sir; just from four to seven hours.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any idea where they have had these Y. M. C. A.'s for posts and regiments, etc.; what proportion of the men use them at any one time?

Mr. NEWBERRY. No, sir; but I think a very large proportion use them.

The CHAIRMAN. Not at one time?

Mr. NEWBERRY. I have no means of knowing that. In the case of entertainment on shore, if I may be permitted to volunteer an idea to the committee or the Jamestown Exposition Company, the development of athletics among the men and officers on our own fleets and in other fleets has made tremendous progress in the last four or five years, so that on every one of the first-class ships now there are ball teams, football teams, and ordinary track teams, so when the men get ashore now, no matter for how brief a period, they start right off

playing baseball, and they engage in other athletics, and the Government does all it can to encourage them.

The CHAIRMAN. That would require ten diamonds?

Mr. NEWBERRY. The men themselves bought their own athletic field at Provincetown, and every day during the target practice of the Atlantic Squadron they would get together. They would probably have some international matches that would be quite interesting.

Mr. BARTLETT. Have you given any attention or thought, in connection with this naval display, as to what exhibit you ought to have?

Mr. NEWBERRY. On the water or on shore?

Mr. BARTLETT. On both.

Mr. NEWBERRY. On water it is the intention and desire of the President and the intention of the Department to make the best display of our modern vessels that conditions will permit. On shore, if the building is provided by the Government for that purpose, as has been done in other instances, a very similar exhibit will be given at that time. I have some photographs showing what the Navy Department did both at St. Louis and at Portland. It makes a very interesting shore display of the naval forces generally.

The next question was in reference to the dock—this landing place—the designs of which are to be prepared by the commission, and its approval is by the Secretary of War; and it is to be built by the Treasury Department, so that the Navy Department knows nothing more than it would be very glad to suggest the desirability and absolute necessity of a landing place.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it specified to be built by the Secretary of War?

Mr. NEWBERRY. Approved by the Secretary of War and built by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. I fancy that must have been meant to be the Secretary of the Navy, because all our correspondence last year was with the Navy Department, incidentally about the proposition for marine barracks. I wish you would go ahead and give us the information.

Mr. NEWBERRY. There is no estimate being made in the Navy Department of even the approximate cost of such a landing place. The waterway is a wide one, with tides running at periods rapidly, and the necessities for properly protecting small boats landing there are very evident to any one who has been there. I would have brought a chart with me, but I thought you had one here showing the length to which a dock must go to provide deep water. There are some excursion steamers—

The CHAIRMAN (interrupting). Excursion steamers will be provided for by the exposition company; only such landing as may be proper for launches coming from the warships and taking visitors out to the warships.

Mr. NEWBERRY. The absolute necessity would require only a strong landing with sufficient water for the small boats.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it not require a breakwater?

Mr. NEWBERRY. Naturally; a well-protected landing place.

The CHAIRMAN. Probably so that five or six launches could be up against it at one time?

Mr. NEWBERRY. For instance, you see they land crews from a ship and they would land probably ten boats at one time. Then it would have to be a landing place for ten large launches, or twelve or twenty. Five boats in one string would take the distance of ten. It should be

500 feet long with not less than 10 feet of water at low tide, and the width of the dock should approximately be not less than 50 feet.

The CHAIRMAN. How would you protect your landing place so they would have ample water to land in?

Mr. NEWBERRY. That would be decided after looking the ground over; by a sufficient breakwater, temporary, probably.

The CHAIRMAN. Such as a wooden breakwater?

Mr. NEWBERRY. I presume it would be made of sheet piling.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any idea what that would cost?

Mr. NEWBERRY. Leaving out the artistic features, the breakwater would cost not less than \$4 a running foot.

The CHAIRMAN. It would be parallel on two sides of 500; that would be \$4,000?

Mr. NEWBERRY. Yes, sir; and it would have to run on a dock, and it would have to run around so that the dock was protected.

The CHAIRMAN. Probably it would cost \$5,000 or \$6,000?

Mr. NEWBERRY. Yes, sir. It would have to be protected from the winds from both directions. With a long strip of water that way [indicating] and a long one this way here [indicating] the breakwater would have to come up and leave a narrow entrance to go through.

The CHAIRMAN. It could be built, then, within \$10,000?

Mr. NEWBERRY. I hardly think that would be enough. I think the breakwater would cost, very rough, not less than \$25,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You said \$4 a foot.

Mr. NEWBERRY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you spoke of a wharf 500 feet long?

Mr. NEWBERRY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Four dollars a foot for 1,000 feet is \$4,000. That would protect each side of the wharf a thousand feet from the end?

Mr. NEWBERRY. That would protect one-half of the wharf. The dock would be here [indicating] and the breakwater would have to run out here [indicating].

The CHAIRMAN. You think it could be done for \$25,000?

Mr. NEWBERRY. So far as a sufficient breakwater is concerned.

The CHAIRMAN. How about the pier?

Mr. NEWBERRY. I have no method of knowing what the pier would cost, as I do not know how deep it is.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you say it would cost \$25,000?

Mr. NEWBERRY. I should say more than that.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it cost \$50,000?

Mr. NEWBERRY. I should think it would.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it cost \$100,000?

Mr. NEWBERRY. I think it would. I am just judging from docks we have under construction now.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it cost \$200,000?

Mr. NEWBERRY. Not in my opinion; but I am not an expert.

The CHAIRMAN. As a guess, do you think it would cost about \$200,000 to do the whole thing, the pier and the breakwater?

Mr. NEWBERRY. I think it could be done and make a substantial landing, without any artistic features at all. That would meet the absolute necessities of the landing place.

Mr. MAYNARD. The water at the end of the dock is 10 feet. That goes out 1,600 feet [indicating on chart].

Mr. NEWBERRY. That would account for the balance of the money

you need. We need 10 feet of water to land the small boats. They only draw 3 feet, but it is often necessary to have that depth.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that sort of a place [indicating] would be unfavorable for a string of launches such as you desire?

Mr. NEWBERRY. I think not, Mr. Chairman. I think that the opening would have to be wide.

The CHAIRMAN. You would have to run on either side, where we see the trees [indicating on chart]?

Mr. NEWBERRY. I think that would be a very satisfactory landing place.

Mr. GILBERT. Inside?

Mr. NEWBERRY. Outside.

Mr. MAYNARD. If the basin is 800 feet wide the opening should be 600 feet?

Mr. NEWBERRY. It depends on how fast the tide runs.

Mr. WOODYARD. Your estimate, I understand, is without any artistic features?

Mr. NEWBERRY. None whatever; that is just plain.

Mr. WOODYARD. In your opinion, for an exposition of this kind, do you feel that we should have some artistic features added, or that we should build a plain dock there like you would build, say at some point where nothing of that kind was in anticipation?

Mr. NEWBERRY. I think in view of the invitation extended by the President at the direction of Congress, that it is a matter for Congress to decide what sort of a presentation they are going to make to their visitors and guests when they arrive. If you want to take them into the back yard you can put up a very plain entrance. If you want to show them something artistic and suitable, that is a matter for Congress to determine.

The CHAIRMAN. Last year the Secretary of War wrote a letter to this committee, in which he said that the plan proposed by the exposition company would probably cost \$1,000,000, and I understand from Mr. Maynard that the Navy has made an estimate of \$300,000. Do you know anything about that?

Mr. MAYNARD. That estimate came from the engineer of the exposition company.

Mr. NEWBERRY. Undoubtedly Mr. Morton referred to the plans shown him by the exposition company. It is nothing that the Navy had anything to do with.

Mr. MAYNARD. Have you a list of the things that the Navy would likely have at a shore exhibit?

Mr. NEWBERRY. I have a catalogue of what they did exhibit.

Mr. MAYNARD. And if such exhibit were made would probably exhibit again?

Mr. NEWBERRY. Yes, sir; very likely.

Mr. MAYNARD. Are you permitted to file that catalogue?

Mr. NEWBERRY. Yes, sir; this is a catalogue of the exhibit at Buffalo.

The CHAIRMAN. The catalogue will be filed with the committee.

Mr. NEWBERRY. I would like to explain the request in the last part of your letter. The gentleman who was here before the committee last year is Captain Pillsbury, and he is at present chief of staff of the Atlantic fleet, and they are down drilling or at target practice south of Cuba.

The CHAIRMAN. It was merely a suggestion.

Mr. MAYNARD. Is it, in your opinion, desirable at a public exposition to exhibit the appliances of the Navy that can not be shown in minute detail on the ships and that would be interesting to the public?

Mr. NEWBERRY. I think it would be very interesting to the public, and at all of these expositions I have seen—I may have been a little partial—the naval exhibit always seemed to me to be the most interesting exhibit. It requires, as the Secretary of the Treasury said, a special building.

Mr. MAYNARD. Your exhibit would be somewhat in proportion to the space that was allowed in the building?

Mr. NEWBERRY. Yes, sir.

Mr. POLLARD. In your opinion the least amount that this pier could be built for, just a rough matter, would be \$200,000?

Mr. NEWBERRY. Yes, sir.

Mr. MAYNARD. Without any artistic features?

Mr. NEWBERRY. Yes, sir. That will be required to get the dock of 500 feet. He intimates that he requires 600 feet for the approach to that part, and so that would be that much, I think, in addition.

Mr. MAYNARD. Would it seem to you from that information that \$400,000 would be excessive?

Mr. NEWBERRY. It is not an appropriation for the Navy Department. I am only telling you what we really need.

Mr. MAYNARD. In view of the increased length that much additional money would be required if \$200,000 would be necessary for 500 feet?

Mr. NEWBERRY. Whatever is necessary for the 500-foot dock should be added to what I said it would cost.

Mr. BOWERSOCK. What would you say as to the time required for building such a dock and pier?

Mr. NEWBERRY. I should not think that we had any time to waste if it was going to be done by the middle of May. You must remember that May is rather a boisterous month there.

Mr. BARTLETT. I have seen the photographs you have shown, being a part of the Government's exhibit at St. Louis and Portland. That exhibit could be made with little cost?

Mr. NEWBERRY. There is not much expense attached to that. Those parts worn out and distributed would have to be gathered together again, and the cost of transportation and installation is the only thing incident to that.

Mr. BARTLETT. Can you form some idea of what that would be?

Mr. NEWBERRY. I have no recollection of the cost, but it would be exactly similar to what they appropriated for Portland or St. Louis.

STATEMENT OF MR. JAMES K. TAYLOR, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. I wrote you in response to a vote of this committee and asked you to come here in order that we might obtain, as far as possible, detailed information relative to the probable cost of the various buildings provided for in section 3 of the bill which I inclosed to you and which you have a copy of.

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir. There are altogether about ten buildings provided for. That number can be reduced by combining certain buildings. The first buildings are the exposition buildings that cover the United

States exhibit, and provide for the exhibition of the products and resources of the inhabitants of the district of Alaska, Territory of Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, and the island of Porto Rico, the Life-Saving Service and the Fisheries. That is practically the same ground that was covered by the exposition at St. Louis and the one at Portland. The one at Portland is probably the one that was more nearly the size of this exposition. The buildings at Portland cost \$250,000; that is, including electric lighting and wiring.

The CHAIRMAN. One building for the Government exhibit?

Mr. TAYLOR. And minor buildings and annexes to cover the colonies, the Life-Saving Service, the Fisheries, and the Army. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is what the buildings cost at Portland, which is practically the same size as the exhibit here.

The CHAIRMAN. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to cover the item beginning on line 25, page 6, and continuing to the middle of line 6 on page 7?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That cost \$250,000 at Portland?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is practically the same exhibit; that covers electric lighting and wiring.

Mr. POLLARD. That included how many buildings?

Mr. TAYLOR. That included five buildings—the main exhibition building, the colonies annex, the fisheries annex, the building for the Geological Survey, and the life-saving station.

Mr. HOWELL. And the building for Alaska?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is the colonies building.

Mr. POLLARD. Which one of those places was used for a rendezvous for the naval officers?

Mr. TAYLOR. They did not use any of them.

Now, in the next three items or four items there is a building for use as a place of rendezvous for the sailors of the Navy and a building for the soldiers of the Army and a building for the officers of the Navy and a building for the officers of the Army—

The CHAIRMAN (interrupting). And the hospital?

Mr. TAYLOR. I was going to speak of that later. After hearing the Assistant Secretary of the Navy as to the number of officers and men that he thinks would probably be there, I find that I will have to revise my estimate on the size of those buildings. From his suggestion I should say that a building could be built for \$50,000 for the officers and \$100,000 in the case of the men which would cover those four items; in other words, \$300,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Fifty thousand dollars for the officers?

Mr. TAYLOR. For each of the officers' buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. But, assuming that we combine them?

Mr. TAYLOR. It would probably add 50 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. I think we expect comparatively few soldiers here. We probably would not have a hundred visiting officers of the Army.

Mr. TUCKER. Yes, sir; I think more than that.

The CHAIRMAN. Perhaps you have some idea, Mr. Scofield?

Mr. SCOFIELD. The idea in the War Department was that we could not make any estimate until we found out what foreign governments were to be represented and how great a display the exposition authorities wanted.

The CHAIRMAN. Would there be one clubhouse for the officers and an entirely different sized building for the soldiers and sailors?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it not be practicable to have a joint army and navy clubhouse for officers and men?

Mr. TAYLOR. That was suggested. If you have separate buildings you will have to allow \$50,000 for each of the clubhouses and \$100,000 for each of the men's rendezvous, but if you combine them you could probably build a combined officers' clubhouse for about \$80,000 and the building for the men for about \$150,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you want to take up now that item of the hospital?

Mr. TAYLOR. That would of course vary considerably, and we can not give a very close estimate. Thirty-thousand is given as the probable average number to be there, and we figure on one-fifth for the hospital; that is, 6,000 people. That would run up to \$300,000.

The CHAIRMAN. I should suppose that the sailors would be taken care of on board ship?

Mr. TAYLOR. For that reason we can not judge how many people should be provided for. The basis on which we figured these buildings is this: For the officers' clubhouse we figure \$2.50 a square foot for ground area and for the men's rendezvous we figure \$1.70 a square foot for ground area; for the hospital and exhibition we figure \$2 a square foot. On the small amount of data which has been furnished to our office, these are about as close approximate figures as I can give, but that is about the average cost of those things, running as those buildings are built.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not think that we could get the hospital built under \$300,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Not if we provide for 6,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the average amount of sickness?

Mr. TAYLOR. I think from his idea there will be 50 vessels at one time there; and if there are 50 vessels, that would make 30,000 sailors, not including the soldiers, and we think that 20 per cent is about as small a number as you can figure on in a climate like that.

The CHAIRMAN. Three hundred thousand dollars for the hospital?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That carries you to the beginning of line 15 on page 7?

Mr. TAYLOR. The rest of it is simply certain directions to us.

The CHAIRMAN. You will observe that the exposition company have provided \$500,000 for those purposes, and you have already on the basis of the combined clubhouse estimated for \$830,000.

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Perhaps some member of the exposition company could state how they reached their estimate of \$500,000?

Mr. MYERS. Those estimates were made, I may say, from our knowledge of the cost of such buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. You stated that you had a detailed statement?

Mr. MYERS. I had; but that was merely for our guidance in making up that item. We did not estimate in the bill for so large a hospital. That \$500,000 does not provide for a hospital of the extent that has been estimated for, because we estimated that the sailors would be provided for on board their ships.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you estimate for in the way of a hospital?

Mr. MYERS. Something like \$60,000 for the hospital. The other items Mr. Taylor has enumerated make \$540,000.

Mr. TAYLOR. That would provide for 1,200 patients.

Mr. MYERS. Another reason we did not provide for the Navy was because the Government has a naval hospital up the river, and such of their men as could not be treated on board of the ships would probably be carried up to the naval hospital 7 miles above. We felt that the foreign and American soldiers in camp there would be likely to have diarrhea and dysentery, and that they must necessarily have a proper place for treatment.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimated \$60,000 for a hospital?

Mr. MYERS. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. If you figure on only that number of patients the cost of the hospital could be reduced.

The CHAIRMAN. There is still a great deal of difference in the estimates. Their estimate is \$500,000 and yours is \$540,000.

Mr. MYERS. I think the supervising architect is a better judge of that than I am.

Mr. TAYLOR. We are figuring on these buildings at practically the same rate for exhibition buildings at other places throughout the country.

The CHAIRMAN. So far as I can see we can accept your figures as correct, except the question of the hospital, where it depends on facts which are not at your command.

Mr. TAYLOR. Certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything else in the paragraph that you would care to say anything about?

Mr. TAYLOR. The rest is a matter of administration.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean as to the general administration.

Mr. TAYLOR. I have not looked it over to see whether it conforms to the laws of our Department or not, but I imagine it does.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any figures on the cost of this pier?

Mr. TAYLOR. We do not build piers in our office.

Mr. MAYNARD. Of course it would be unofficial and merely a guess without any material data to work from, but what would you think a pier of that description and size would cost?

Mr. TAYLOR. It would be the wildest guess, and I would not care to make one.

Mr. BARTLETT. What did it cost to install a naval exhibit at Portland?

Mr. TAYLOR. At St. Louis all the expenses cost \$800,000. Then they took their exhibit at St. Louis, certain portions of it, and transferred it to Portland, and I think they had \$200,000 for the installation of all the exhibits there.

Mr. BARTLETT. Could you give us some idea of the proportion that the installation of the naval exhibit cost?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; I could get that from the Government board, the amount that was allotted to each department. They allotted a particular portion of the \$200,000 to each department.

Mr. BARTLETT. So, would it cost more or less to install that exhibit there?

Mr. TAYLOR. It would probably cost a little more. You see that exhibit was all assembled and all ready to be taken and put in boxes which they had right there. In this case they would have to assemble certain portions of the exhibit and box them.

STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM H. TAFT, SECRETARY OF WAR.

The CHAIRMAN. We are discussing the Jamestown Exposition bill, and I wrote a letter to you on February 20, in compliance with the suggestion of this committee, and asked you to send a representative, or to appear as you saw fit, to answer certain questions, first as to the entertainment of the foreign military visitors and how many nations have signified their intention of sending any military visitors, what troops we could expect and how they should probably be entertained when they came here?

Mr. TAFT. With respect to the intention of foreign nations I have no knowledge at all. I think those communications come to the State Department, and I think that the president of the exposition, Mr. Tucker, would know about that. I do not know. I have always assumed that the visitors would be chiefly naval, because they can come in naval ships, and it costs mileage to send army officers. I suppose their governments are influenced in that respect somewhat as we are.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not expect many military visitors?

Mr. TAFT. I do not think there would be many military visitors.

Mr. MAYNARD. Belgium has accepted the invitation for the military alone.

Mr. TAFT. You know the details.

The CHAIRMAN. I think that is the only country.

Mr. TUCKER. I am an outsider, but I have been referred to. I had an interview with the Swiss minister on yesterday in which he indicated that his country would follow Belgium's example and merely respond by sending officers of the Army and a small detail of troops.

The CHAIRMAN. That detail would not be large?

Mr. TUCKER. No; I take it a company.

The CHAIRMAN. One hundred men?

Mr. TUCKER. I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. And you think that Belgium would send the same number?

Mr. TUCKER. That is my recollection. My recollection about the number of troops is not definite.

Mr. TAFT. I can apply to the Secretary of State and get a definite statement of that and send it in a written communication to the committee, if it is desired.

The CHAIRMAN. There was an estimate which you made for us last year as to the cost for entertaining these visitors. I have it here.

Mr. TAFT. Is my signature attached to the letter?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir. I suggested in the letter of February 20 that perhaps you could find the man who prepared the figures.

Mr. TAFT. I do not recollect, Mr. Chairman, anything about it. Mr. Scofield is here, and he knows all about the question of expositions and shows. The question of entertainment is one in which there may be a good deal of expansion.

The CHAIRMAN. Perhaps Mr. Scofield did prepare these figures last year. Twenty-five thousand dollars was the estimate for entertainment.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. Maynard and the president of the exposition company came to see me and discussed the question of clubs, as to whether it was thought advisable to have a separate army club for officers and

a separate place for the enlisted men who might come here, either from the Army of the United States or from the armies of foreign countries. It seems to me that would be an unnecessary expense. I do not see why, if buildings should be erected, they should not be army and navy clubs. Indeed, I would be very glad to transfer the control of the expenses with reference to the entertainment to the Navy, because if they go into the question of entertainment it would be better to have the entertainment of all the officers together than for the War Department to set up a separate establishment, and I have no doubt, from my knowledge of the hospitality of the Navy, that they would do the honors rather more handsomely than the Army, and we will lend them the officers if they will take charge of the expenditure of the money.

Mr. MAYNARD. That has been the very question, but I wanted your opinion as to the desirability and necessity of having some such place of rendezvous for the enlisted men and officers?

Mr. TAFT. I think that would be a very excellent thing. It would be a form of hospitality that would be appreciated, I am sure, and I am hopeful it may not be too expensive. There was also the question of the pier and the idea of making that pier ornamental. We have the means of estimating exactly what the pier would cost if the plan suggested could be submitted to me, but I have not yet seen it.

The CHAIRMAN. I will say that Mr. Morton last year estimated that the pier proposed by the exposition company would probably cost \$1,000,000.

Mr. MAYNARD. The engineer of the exposition company could confer with your engineer?

Mr. TAFT. Yes, sir.

Mr. MAYNARD. In the scope of the bill it is proposed to do what they have done at all expositions—have a Government building and in it have a Government exhibit of such things as would pertain to naval, military, and marine subjects.

Mr. TAFT. I hope that will be done, because I think it has a very good effect to have the people who visit such an exposition know what is being done by the various governmental bureaus. Of course the historical interest in this particular exposition is very great. The President has expressed very strong interest in it to me because of its very great historical interest. The War Department can make a very fine exhibit, almost equal to that at St. Louis, so Mr. Scofield tells me, at a very reasonable cost. We want to spread knowledge of the Army because we are in favor of maintaining it at a greater efficiency than now, and any means of getting the people familiar with its necessities we are glad to encourage.

Mr. GILBERT. You say a reasonable cost; what is your interpretation of the word "reasonable?"

Mr. TAFT. I am told by Mr. Scofield that we have at hand, both in Washington and at the various depositories of the Government, guns and ammunition, and all that sort of thing—something that will make an exhibit—but that the cost is the cost of transportation and maintenance during the exposition, and I think this estimate is about \$40,000 for transportation and maintenance. That is my recollection.

Mr. GILBERT. Does that include the installation?

Mr. TAFT. That includes the installation. It does not include the building that is to cover the exhibition. It seems to me that for an exhibition that is fairly reasonable.

Mr. BARTLETT. That is simply for the War Department?

Mr. TAFT. Yes, sir. You see we had a great many things at the St. Louis Exposition. Then, Mr. Scofield, who was in charge of the War Department exhibit there, was called upon to transport such things as seemed wise to the Portland Exposition, and there he said we made as good an exhibition as we made at St. Louis (about as interesting, but perhaps not quite so extensive); at any rate it was a great success, and we could do the same thing at this exposition.

Mr. POLLARD. You think \$40,000 would be ample for that purpose?

Mr. TAFT. Yes, sir.

Mr. POLLARD. Aside from the building?

Mr. TAFT. Yes, sir; possibly less, but I should not think it would be safe to undertake it without that much money.

Mr. POLLARD. The cost of maintenance would not be very much. The men detailed there would be United States army officers?

Mr. TAFT. We would detail some; but I would like to have you, in the bill, make provision for me to do so. Perhaps it is in the bill already. When you do not give us any power at all and then require us to act we have to find the power, and it always gives rise to a discussion of what powers are employed.

Mr. MAYNARD. What would you think of the expediency during the time the foreign soldiers and sailors are there of having the grounds policed by the soldiers of the United States? Would not the uniform and their authority go further to keep peace between nations who might not be so friendly than any form of policing which the exposition company might have there?

Mr. TAFT. I do not quite agree with you. If you put the Army to policing those grounds and a man does not stop when he is challenged there is usually but one way that a soldier knows how to stop him. In other words, I do not think that they are good policemen. They are excellently trained soldiers, but I do not think that for police service such as you need about an exposition that they are properly adapted. I speak of the experience we had in the Philippine exhibit at St. Louis, and at the St. Louis Exposition. They had Jefferson Guards at St. Louis whom they put under a regular army officer. I do not think there is any objection to using a regular army officer as chief of police, but I do not think it is wise to use enlisted men as policemen.

Mr. MAYNARD. The exposition company thought that the authority and majesty of the uniform would have a better effect on the minds of the visitors than any rural guards.

Mr. TAFT. A soldier would not know what to do unless he carried a gun, and a gun is not the ordinary symbol of authority of a policeman.

Mr. GILBERT. Is there not a good deal of danger with the jackies of a dozen different nations all landing together that there is liable to be some pretty serious disturbance?

Mr. TAFT. You can send the marines out and they know how to handle them. I think they will fraternize, especially if you have such a building as you propose, where they may meet and get acquainted. I do not know what you are going to do about the canteen.

Mr. MAYNARD. There will be a military encampment which will be conducted under military rules?

Mr. TAFT. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILBERT. I would like to ask the Secretary a question in regard

to the entertainment. According to the estimate made by Mr. Scofield last year, \$25,000 will be needed for the entertainment of the army officers. Suppose that amount of money was turned over to the Navy and the Navy furnished entertainment for everybody, would it be sufficient, in your judgment, would it answer every purpose if the entertainment that was given was confined to entertainment upon shipboard and consisted wholly of dinners and such entertainment as could be given on the ships, or would it be necessary to have land entertainment?

Mr. TAFT. I do not think if you give dinners that you ought to limit the place where they should be given. It seems to me that you ought to entrust the Navy Department with some discretion.

Mr. GILBERT. Following that question, have you in mind any entertainment that could be given on land at that point, suitable entertainment for the visiting officers of foreign governments, should there be a building or buildings erected for that purpose, any way it could be done nicely?

Mr. TAFT. There is a hotel at Fortress Monroe, a very handsome hotel, where they might give a banquet for all the visitors. I should think it would be a little difficult to impose any limitation upon the method of expending the entertainment fund. Until the visitors come, it is a little difficult to tell just what form the entertainment ought to take.

Mr. GILBERT. Is it, in your judgment, desirable and proper that there should be erected a club house or similar building for the visiting officers?

Mr. TAFT. I think it would be a very excellent thing. It would be substantial evidence all the time as to the hospitality of this nation. When one is engaging in hospitality, while of course there ought not to be extravagance, it should not carry its restriction on its face, but should be open and generous and should impress the people with that idea and not leave them with the impression that anything was grudged to them. I think a club would give them a kind of temporary home or abiding place which they would very much appreciate.

Mr. HOWELL. Do you think such a place should be equipped for the purpose of giving entertainments at the expense of the Navy?

Mr. TAFT. That is a matter of detail. I think it ought to be comfortable and I think it ought to have a restaurant. I do not think it should be so large or so equipped as to give large banquets. I think those might be given at a hotel like that at Fortress Monroe, the Chamberlain.

There is one thing. I do not know what the bill provides as to transportation. The Military Committee wishes to cut down the general appropriations for transportation of troops. Of course we can maintain the troops at Jamestown, if you give us a place to put up tents, at the same price that we can maintain them at their regular posts, but the question of transportation is one that I think ought to be specifically appropriated for in this bill. I am not at all sure that the committee might not properly limit the number of troops taken there and then make provision for their transportation, because as this cost of transportation would arise solely on account of the exposition it ought not to be included in the general appropriation for that purpose. I do not know whether the committee has in mind what number of troops they think should be sent there.

Mr. MAYNARD. Mr. Chairman, I suggest to the Secretary that there should be some recommendation from the Department, because they would be in a better position to know.

Mr. TAFT. I do not know what the committee has in mind on that subject. Did you think that we ought to have a regiment there or detachments from different corps?

Mr. MAYNARD. The State of Virginia will have three regiments there, and I suppose the other States will send detachments from their military forces.

Mr. TAFT. We could send a battalion of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and a battery of artillery, but the transportation of those men would involve the expenditure of some money.

Mr. MAYNARD. You can not estimate at this time how much it would be?

Mr. TAFT. I can not, but I can send the information to the committee. I can give it to you to-day, if it is desirable.

The CHAIRMAN. I suggest that I will write a letter asking you to make suggestions as to what troops would be appropriate and the cost of transportation?

Mr. TAFT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. We are very much obliged to you, Mr. Secretary.

STATEMENT OF MR. JOHN C. SCOFIELD, CHIEF CLERK, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. In reference to these figures, in the first place, on how large a number of visiting troops was the \$25,000 estimate predicated?

Mr. SCOFIELD. The \$25,000 estimate was made by the then Chief of Staff, General Chaffee. The whole matter was talked over informally, and, as you will see from the reply of the Secretary of War, it was based quite largely upon the report submitted by General Chaffee. We found it difficult to give anything like definite figures, because of lack of definite knowledge of what was wanted. With reference to the \$25,000, which was estimated as the probable expense of entertaining foreign military visitors, it was said that this was merely a guess, and, personally, I think it was too small to be a safe guess, but there is not, so far as I have ever heard, any data upon which you could base any estimate that would be at all satisfactory. Nobody knows how many people you are going to entertain, and nobody has yet, so far as I know, stated the precise character and scope of the entertainment.

The CHAIRMAN. Supposing we say that we will have a thousand men there and that there will be a thousand visitors. That would be an average of 400 visitors during all the season.

Mr. SCOFIELD. Four hundred officers all during the season?

The CHAIRMAN. Do you suppose there is any question of entertaining the militia?

Mr. MAYNARD. No, sir.

Mr. SCOFIELD. It seems to me that the wise way to proceed in this matter would be for the representatives of the Jamestown Exposition to get together with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy and first arrive at some determination as to the scope of the entertainment and the probable number of

people, and then submit their figures to the chairman of this committee and show on what they are based.

The CHAIRMAN. We have been trying to arrive at the number of visitors for some time. Now, I would like to know upon what the \$25,000 estimate was based?

Mr. SCOFIELD. I can not tell you for the reason that it was an estimate that was made by General Chaffee.

The CHAIRMAN. A good even sum?

Mr. SCOFIELD. I have a recollection that we talked it over, and he said it would cost \$25,000, and I said probably more, and when he finally made the report he made it in that way. You will observe he was cautious in making it a tentative estimate, and I fancy it was a poor guess.

The CHAIRMAN. You see no reason for revising the estimate of \$25,000 of last year?

Mr. SCOFIELD. I have no facts upon which to go, but I would not want to suggest less than \$50,000 for purposes of entertainment.

The CHAIRMAN. But you think that \$40,000 would cover the cost of transportation and installation?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Forty thousand dollars will enable the War Department to make a very satisfactory exhibit, similar to and on the same general lines of the exhibit we had at St. Louis and at Portland. It is probably not enough to install as we did in St. Louis some heavy guns in an outside exhibit adjacent to the Government building. We had 12 and 6 inch guns; in fact we had the complete armament of a sea-coast fortification, modern in all respects, up to the latest date. We did not have that at Portland.

Mr. GILBERT. What did the War Department expend at St. Louis for the exhibit?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Eight hundred thousand dollars was appropriated for the Government exhibit at St. Louis. The allotment from that sum made to the War Department was \$90,000, and by the exercise of due care it has been possible for the War Department representative on the Government board to keep within that amount, and perhaps be in a position when everything is closed up to turn back into the Treasury about \$15,000, possibly a little more.

Mr. GILBERT. What did the exhibit cost at Portland?

Mr. SCOFIELD. The War Department exhibit at Portland, including the Philippine exhibit, cost between \$15,000 and \$20,000, possibly a little less.

Mr. GILBERT. The exhibit at Portland, as I understand, was almost equal to the St. Louis exhibit, except the outside exhibit of guns. What caused the difference in the cost?

Mr. SCOFIELD. That is, what explanation is there for the estimate of \$40,000 for Jamestown, and the actual cost of \$20,000 at Portland?

Mr. GILBERT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SCOFIELD. The difference is this: We had the articles all assembled, the material was all assembled in St. Louis and it was largely a question of transportation from St. Louis to Portland. It was a pretty large shipment and we succeeded in getting very just rates. We got remarkably cheap transportation. Now, those things are all scattered. Some of them are at Rock Island, Ill., some at Frankford Arsenal, Pa., and we have others at St. Louis, Springfield, Mass., Galveston, Tex., and in fact all over the country, including the Pacific

coast. They have to be boxed, transported, and handled, and all of that is expensive. I think quite likely that it would be possible to put this exhibit in a little under \$40,000, but I do not want to estimate for less than that.

Mr. BARTLETT. There was some suggestion made by the Secretary of War with reference to turning over the \$125,000 to the Navy and permitting them to entertain both the navy visitors and the army visitors. What do you think about that; could that be done?

Mr. SCOFIELD. I think the Secretary's idea, which I have just gathered from hearing him here, is that it would be more economical to handle this thing in one place than in two, and it probably would be, and I presume his idea was to give it to the Navy because it is to be largely a naval display.

The CHAIRMAN. We are very much obliged to you.

STATEMENT OF MR. BARTON MYERS, GOVERNOR OF WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE, JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION COMPANY.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to ask a question in regard to the item of \$300,000 on page 5, commencing with line 15?

Mr. MYERS. That is to make the selection, purchase, transportation, arrangement, safe-keeping, exhibition, and return of the articles and materials so exhibited, \$300,000.

The CHAIRMAN. But in regard to the maintenance of the hospital and the furnishing of the other buildings for the entertainment of the visitors; who is going to do that?

Mr. MYERS. I assume that out of the \$500,000 provided for the construction of these buildings that a commission would provide for the necessary furnishings, and that out of the \$300,000 provided for the installation they would provide enough for maintenance. There is no specific provision made for maintenance of the hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. I can not see how that hospital is going to be maintained or the buildings furnished under section 3?

Mr. MYERS. We anticipate that with the hospital the red-cross equipment would be provided with the corps here and that many of those would be employees already in the service of the Government and would be really a part of the exhibit.

Mr. BARTLETT. If you have the Army there each company will have its own hospital corps to attend to the soldiers?

Mr. MYERS. I suppose if a regiment were to come they would have their regimental provisions.

Mr. BARTLETT. If the State troops or the troops sent by the United States Regular Army went down there to camp or to maneuver they would have their own hospital arrangements.

The CHAIRMAN. If there is going to be anything like the sickness they estimate—6,000 men sick at one time—it will be necessary for them to have something in the nature of a division hospital.

Mr. BARTLETT. Then each ship has its own hospital and surgeon, and it looks to me like it was unnecessary to have a separate hospital so far as the troops and sailors are concerned. There should be a hospital for the visitors.

Mr. MAYNARD. The Jamestown Exposition Company takes care of them.

Mr. BARTLETT. I do not see the necessity for a separate building for a hospital for the soldiers and sailors of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. Does your hospital take care of the militia?

Mr. MYERS. We will provide merely an emergency hospital where anything of a temporary nature can be treated by the medical director, but that is a building of very small size and without any sleeping rooms. In the preparation of the bill we assumed that the Navy would take care of their own sick at the naval hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the capacity of the naval hospital?

Mr. MYERS. It is a pretty large building, but I do not know its capacity.

The CHAIRMAN. As a matter of fact it is to take care of the sick men from the navy-yard?

Mr. MYERS. Yes, sir; and that being a training station there is always a good many men there.

The CHAIRMAN. The naval hospital is provided for the needs of the Government, not the exposition?

Mr. MYERS. Yes, sir. It is generally pretty well filled.

Mr. MAYNARD. I would suggest that each ship has a small hospital of its own.

Mr. MYERS. The foreigners coming over here would not have any provision of that sort, and while we do not anticipate that there will be any sickness—it is not a sickly climate, it is a southern climate, you gentlemen are pretty well familiar with it—they are liable to have dysentery.

Mr. BARTLETT. It is a climate where a good many people go for recreation and health in summer?

Mr. MYERS. Yes, sir. The indiscretions of young men in camp bring on a good many things, and I felt that a little provision should be made for a Red Cross station and ambulance equipment from here. The maintenance would not be very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that this act permits the furnishing of clubhouses as at present drawn?

Mr. MYERS. The act prescribes the purposes, and \$500,000 is placed in the hands of the Commission to be expended by them. I am not prepared to say what construction they would put on it, whether they could buy furniture or not.

Mr. BARTLETT. In erecting buildings, Government court-houses, and post-offices, you appropriate so much for the erection of a building, and they generally pay for the furniture out of that appropriation. That has been my experience.

Mr. HOWELL. The company is incorporated under a general act of the State of Virginia?

Mr. MYERS. Yes, sir; a committee of the legislature yesterday reported a bill in favor of the State building, \$100,000.

Mr. BARTLETT. In addition to what they had already given?

Mr. MYERS. Seventy thousand dollars is for the State building and \$30,000 is for the three regiments of the military.

Mr. POLLARD. Was it reported from a committee or did it pass the legislature?

Mr. MYERS. It was reported from the committee. It is equivalent to passing the legislature, because it was incorporated in an omnibus appropriation bill.

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I will once more say to the committee that in my judgment, in deference to your views and the advice expressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to omit the coinage feature, we trust that you will make a direct appropriation as the contribution of the Government toward the utilities that are absolutely necessary. It has been suggested before that the electric-light plant will cost \$700,000, and we have to provide water and fire departments, streets, landscapes, and so on, which will cost us \$2,500,000, and you know our capitalization, you know where we are in that respect. It is not optional with us. They are obliged to be provided, and if we did not have them there they would be necessary in order to give any appearance at all to the exposition, to have it illuminated and to have the shore illuminated.

Mr. BOWERSOCK. If there is a balance of this appropriation, what will become of that balance?

Mr. MYERS. There will be some salvage, as in other expositions, but the salvage of buildings, machinery, etc., at expositions has amounted to very little.

Mr. TUCKER. I merely want to thank the chairman and members of the committee for the very kind and patient hearing which you have given this subject. We hope you have the proper light.

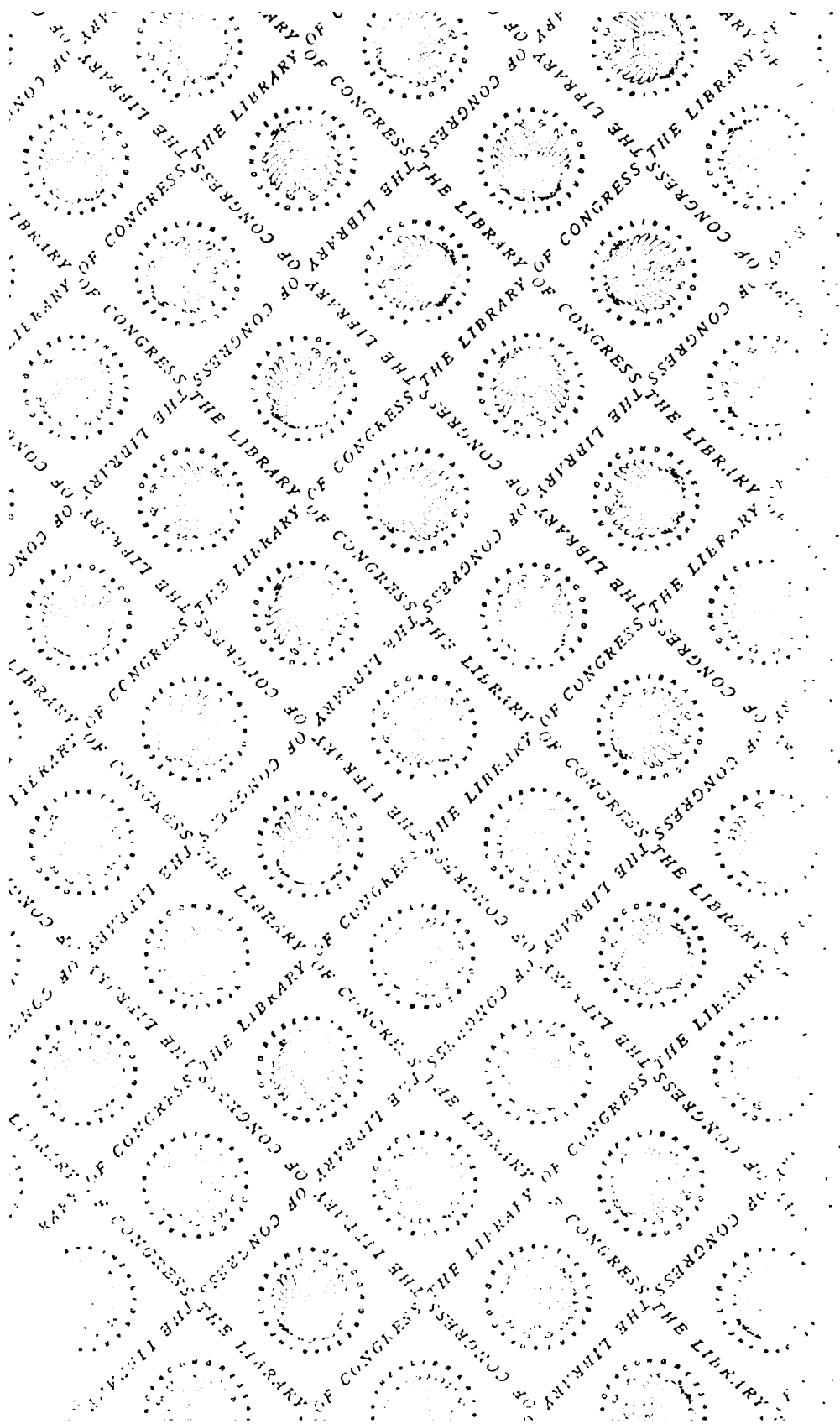
Thereupon the committee adjourned.

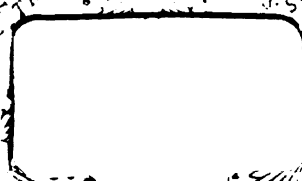
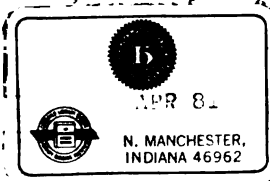
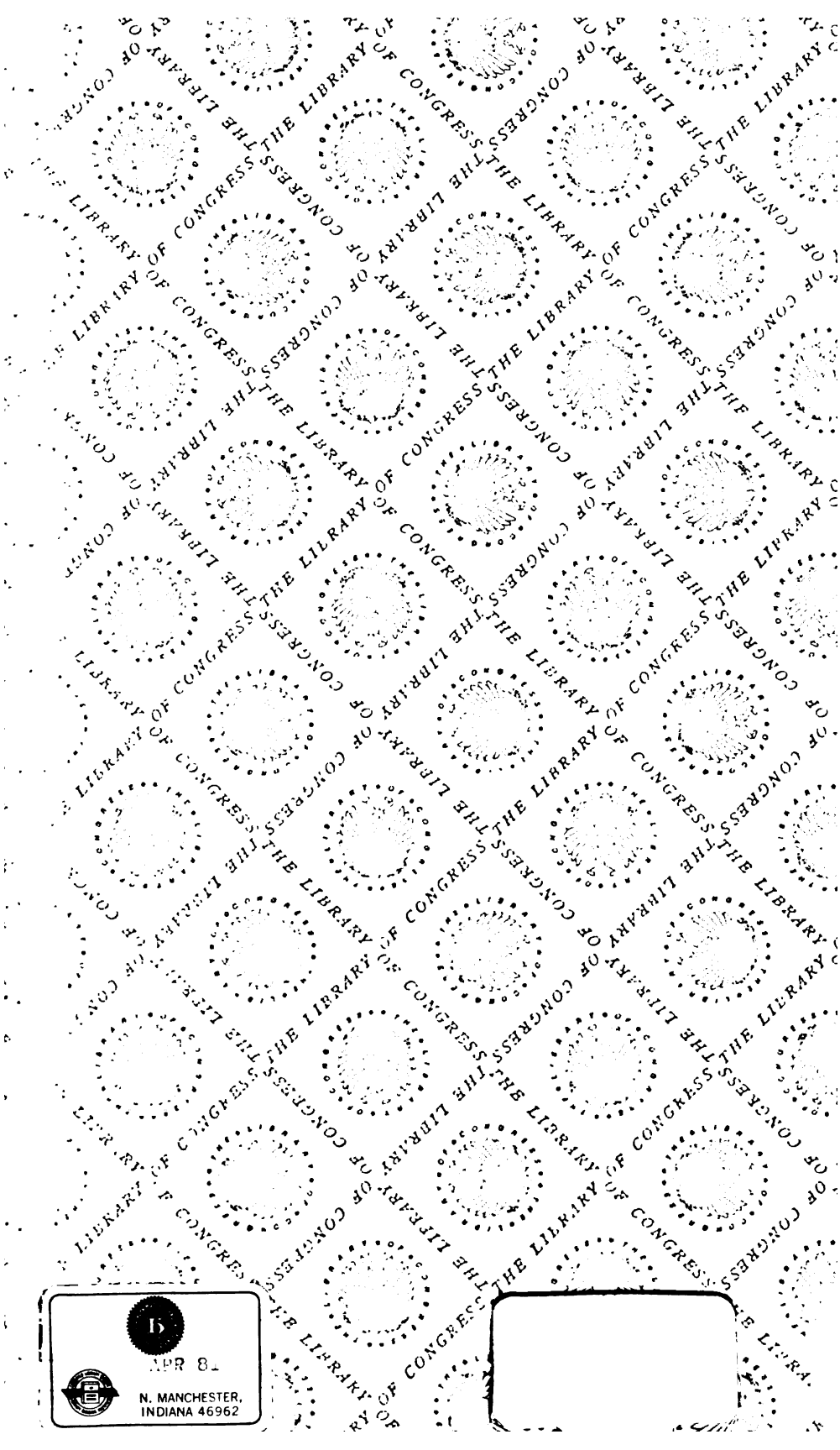
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